

State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Volume II. Individual State Tables and Technical Appendices

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Appendix C: State-by-State Model-Based Tables

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Table C.1 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Alabama, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	210	34	73	103
Past Month Marijuana Use	152	22	58	72
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	98	18	33	47
Past Year Cocaine Use	55	5	20	29
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,853	158	172	1,524
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	49	19	26	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,346	55	239	1,053
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	665	38	151	477
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,822	169	197	1,456
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,121	61	201	859
Past Month Cigarette Use	907	49	172	686
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,508	223	304	1,982
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	40	6	17	16
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	65	12	27	26
Alcohol Dependence	87	8	23	56
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	187	19	56	112
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	223	27	67	129
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	59	12	26	22
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	242 ⁷	--	54	188

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.2 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Alabama, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.77	9.48	15.21	3.69
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.17	5.98	12.09	2.58
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.70	5.04	6.91	1.68
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.50	1.47	4.16	1.05
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	50.98	43.43	35.95	54.52
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.33	5.35	5.44	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	37.02	15.14	49.89	37.65
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.29	10.43	31.51	17.05
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	50.11	46.64	41.13	52.09
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	30.82	16.71	42.08	30.72
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.95	13.62	35.88	24.56
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.98	61.41	63.45	70.90
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.09	1.67	3.65	0.58
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.79	3.43	5.58	0.94
Alcohol Dependence	2.39	2.15	4.81	2.00
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.14	5.24	11.62	4.02
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.13	7.41	13.96	4.63
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.63	3.32	5.37	0.77
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.40 ⁷	--	11.25	6.74

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.3 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Alaska, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	45	8	16	21
Past Month Marijuana Use	34	6	14	14
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	14	3	5	6
Past Year Cocaine Use	11	1	4	5
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	174	20	16	138
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	10	5	5	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	240	10	41	188
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	98	6	26	66
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	218	26	27	165
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	149	13	35	101
Past Month Cigarette Use	117	10	31	76
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	337	40	48	249
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	7	2	3	2
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	12	3	5	4
Alcohol Dependence	13	2	4	7
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	34	4	12	18
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	38	6	14	19
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	11	3	4	4
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	29 ⁷	--	8	21

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.4 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Alaska, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	9.22	11.81	21.94	6.04
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.09	9.88	19.06	4.04
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.96	4.13	7.32	1.82
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.18	1.72	5.70	1.51
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	35.81	31.16	21.74	39.66
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	2.28	7.05	6.92	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	49.40	16.00	55.98	54.17
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	20.19	9.83	35.42	18.88
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.83	39.87	36.88	47.43
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	30.73	19.64	47.88	29.13
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.12	15.32	42.43	21.85
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.28	62.23	64.89	71.52
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.43	2.53	3.98	0.69
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.49	4.53	6.93	1.18
Alcohol Dependence	2.69	2.86	5.18	2.13
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.00	6.42	16.24	5.15
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.90	8.60	18.54	5.52
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.23	4.63	5.88	1.02
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.05 ⁷	--	10.70	6.23

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.5 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Arizona, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	262	49	85	128
Past Month Marijuana Use	179	33	65	82
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	135	26	42	67
Past Year Cocaine Use	91	13	35	43
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,694	149	155	1,390
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	59	30	25	4
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,951	76	287	1,588
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	843	49	192	602
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,768	184	195	1,389
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,090	58	212	819
Past Month Cigarette Use	904	53	194	657
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,799	286	351	2,163
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	63	12	21	30
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	101	24	31	46
Alcohol Dependence	100	11	25	64
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	233	25	68	140
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	288	37	83	167
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	88	22	28	38
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	289 ⁷	--	65	224

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.6 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Arizona, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.69	11.13	16.07	4.35
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.57	7.39	12.25	2.78
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.44	5.93	7.91	2.27
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.33	2.97	6.61	1.47
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.24	33.76	29.45	47.12
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.64	6.83	4.71	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	49.80	17.27	54.54	53.81
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	21.52	11.20	36.38	20.41
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	45.12	41.76	36.93	47.08
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	27.81	13.24	40.20	27.77
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.07	12.02	36.82	22.26
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	71.45	64.87	66.62	73.29
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.61	2.67	3.99	1.02
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.58	5.52	5.79	1.57
Alcohol Dependence	2.55	2.47	4.78	2.16
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.94	5.69	12.87	4.73
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.34	8.50	15.78	5.67
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.25	4.95	5.35	1.30
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.19 ⁷	--	12.02	7.50

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.7 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Arkansas, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	143	25	51	67
Past Month Marijuana Use	106	16	41	50
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	68	14	23	31
Past Year Cocaine Use	34	3	12	18
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,041	89	89	863
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	32	14	16	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	805	38	138	629
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	410	25	98	288
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,048	99	101	848
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	716	41	132	542
Past Month Cigarette Use	599	33	110	456
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,418	138	172	1,108
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	31	5	12	14
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	53	11	21	20
Alcohol Dependence	50	5	16	29
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	113	13	36	64
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	141	19	46	75
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	45	10	21	14
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	156 ⁷	--	36	121

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.8 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Arkansas, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.69	11.40	18.27	4.08
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.97	7.22	14.50	3.03
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.16	6.14	8.09	1.91
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.58	1.49	4.40	1.11
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	48.69	39.97	31.77	52.77
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.53	6.32	5.59	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	37.61	16.89	48.97	38.48
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	19.17	11.15	34.76	17.59
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	48.99	44.32	36.01	51.85
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	33.45	18.21	47.11	33.18
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.99	14.64	39.16	27.89
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.30	61.95	61.32	67.75
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.45	2.24	4.26	0.87
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.47	5.02	7.58	1.25
Alcohol Dependence	2.33	2.18	5.54	1.79
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.28	5.96	12.82	3.89
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.56	8.54	16.42	4.61
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.09	4.49	7.35	0.86
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.24 ⁷	--	12.62	7.48

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.9 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in California, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	2,159	312	642	1,205
Past Month Marijuana Use	1,578	231	531	816
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	918	138	260	520
Past Year Cocaine Use	536	56	194	287
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	10,847	977	1,156	8,713
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	373	174	168	30
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	12,579	419	1,953	10,207
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	5,067	261	1,190	3,615
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	13,652	1,290	1,573	10,788
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	6,275	279	1,215	4,782
Past Month Cigarette Use	5,637	246	1,099	4,292
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	19,863	1,889	2,659	15,315
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	548	85	170	293
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	779	154	254	371
Alcohol Dependence	696	50	180	466
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	1,583	140	453	990
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2,007	228	585	1,195
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	708	147	240	321
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	1,742 ⁷	--	372	1,369

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.10 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in California, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	8.16	11.06	17.45	6.04
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.96	8.16	14.45	4.09
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.47	4.90	7.07	2.60
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.02	1.97	5.27	1.44
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	40.98	34.61	31.45	43.64
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.59	6.17	4.58	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	47.53	14.83	53.14	51.12
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	19.14	9.24	32.38	18.11
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	51.58	45.68	42.80	54.03
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	23.71	9.87	33.05	23.95
Past Month Cigarette Use	21.30	8.71	29.90	21.49
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	75.05	66.88	72.32	76.70
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	2.07	3.01	4.62	1.47
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.94	5.46	6.90	1.86
Alcohol Dependence	2.63	1.75	4.90	2.33
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.98	4.96	12.31	4.96
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.58	8.06	15.90	5.98
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.68	5.22	6.52	1.61
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.14 ⁷	--	9.70	6.66

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.11 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Colorado, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	316	49	117	150
Past Month Marijuana Use	254	40	98	116
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	117	20	44	53
Past Year Cocaine Use	95	8	41	46
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,170	103	94	972
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	60	28	28	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,981	73	301	1,607
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	752	46	210	496
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,449	145	135	1,169
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,019	67	231	720
Past Month Cigarette Use	827	56	208	562
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,342	231	273	1,838
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	57	11	24	23
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	89	21	33	36
Alcohol Dependence	87	7	27	53
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	231	24	81	126
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	273	34	94	144
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	84	19	31	35
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	215 ⁷	--	54	161

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.12 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Colorado, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	9.24	13.50	25.42	5.79
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.43	10.96	21.32	4.49
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.42	5.49	9.63	2.03
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.79	2.22	9.01	1.78
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	34.23	28.42	20.56	37.47
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.95	7.57	6.12	0.18
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	57.98	20.16	65.67	61.93
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	22.02	12.67	45.81	19.13
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.40	39.69	29.48	45.06
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	29.81	18.50	50.38	27.76
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.20	15.50	45.46	21.66
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.55	63.48	59.58	70.85
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.67	2.97	5.14	0.88
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.62	5.73	7.19	1.38
Alcohol Dependence	2.54	2.01	5.87	2.03
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.75	6.49	17.70	4.86
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.98	9.32	20.60	5.56
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.47	5.16	6.70	1.34
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.04 ⁷	--	11.64	6.22

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.13 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Connecticut, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	204	35	70	99
Past Month Marijuana Use	170	29	62	79
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	78	16	23	39
Past Year Cocaine Use	48	5	16	27
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	942	78	63	801
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	43	19	21	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,618	58	205	1,354
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	605	39	140	426
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,162	108	104	950
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	763	49	142	572
Past Month Cigarette Use	681	46	132	503
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,896	168	188	1,540
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	52	9	16	27
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	74	17	24	33
Alcohol Dependence	64	6	17	42
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	176	17	49	110
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	230	27	66	137
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	62	14	21	26
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	145 ⁷	--	35	110

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.14 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Connecticut, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	7.50	13.23	23.09	4.61
Past Month Marijuana Use	6.26	10.76	20.73	3.68
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.86	5.98	7.52	1.82
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.76	1.72	5.35	1.27
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	34.71	29.09	20.94	37.34
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.68	7.11	7.03	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	59.63	21.79	68.09	63.16
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	22.28	14.62	46.41	19.87
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.83	40.40	34.52	44.29
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	28.13	18.45	47.02	26.69
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.10	17.24	43.99	23.44
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.89	62.63	62.50	71.83
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.93	3.26	5.45	1.27
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.74	6.53	8.00	1.53
Alcohol Dependence	2.37	2.17	5.59	1.95
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.50	6.43	16.25	5.14
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	8.46	9.90	21.86	6.41
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.28	5.40	7.09	1.21
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	5.92 ⁷	--	11.99	5.09

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.15 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Delaware, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	48	8	17	23
Past Month Marijuana Use	40	6	15	19
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	19	3	6	9
Past Year Cocaine Use	14	1	5	8
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	233	20	20	193
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	12	5	6	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	348	12	49	287
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	136	7	32	97
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	279	26	27	226
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	186	11	37	139
Past Month Cigarette Use	161	10	34	118
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	444	39	51	353
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	12	2	4	6
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	16	3	6	8
Alcohol Dependence	15	1	4	10
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	38	3	11	24
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	47	5	14	28
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	13	3	5	5
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	39 ⁷	--	10	29

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.16 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Delaware, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	7.62	12.09	21.90	4.76
Past Month Marijuana Use	6.38	9.56	19.22	3.92
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.93	5.08	7.74	1.88
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.20	1.28	6.19	1.67
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	36.87	32.52	25.25	39.29
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	2.12	8.66	7.98	0.16
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	55.06	18.43	62.63	58.50
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	21.51	10.74	40.35	19.86
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.19	41.19	34.76	46.08
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	29.47	17.42	46.55	28.27
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.49	15.36	42.48	24.06
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	70.22	62.09	65.27	72.05
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.85	2.52	5.29	1.22
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.56	4.84	7.08	1.55
Alcohol Dependence	2.42	1.92	4.82	2.10
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.04	4.78	13.59	5.00
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.44	8.20	17.12	5.80
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.98	4.54	5.93	1.02
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.78 ⁷	--	12.42	5.88

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.17 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in District of Columbia, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	34	4	10	20
Past Month Marijuana Use	25	3	8	14
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	15	2	4	9
Past Year Cocaine Use	11	0	3	8
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	164	12	13	139
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	7	2	4	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	213	5	34	175
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	93	3	21	69
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	219	18	23	178
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	122	4	21	97
Past Month Cigarette Use	107	3	19	85
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	306	23	40	242
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	8	1	3	5
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	11	1	3	6
Alcohol Dependence	15	0	3	11
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	32	1	9	22
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	38	2	10	26
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	9	1	3	5
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	28 ⁷	--	5	23

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.18 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *District of Columbia*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	8.12	10.36	19.21	6.07
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.92	7.37	14.86	4.30
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.45	4.23	7.08	2.77
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.62	0.73	4.66	2.49
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	38.56	33.78	23.08	41.61
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.62	5.76	6.97	0.22
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	50.19	13.51	61.55	52.33
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	21.96	7.29	39.02	20.77
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	51.52	50.48	41.46	53.28
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	28.79	11.27	38.96	29.04
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.23	9.21	34.40	25.48
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	72.06	64.96	73.95	72.53
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.91	2.03	4.90	1.41
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.53	3.87	6.08	1.80
Alcohol Dependence	3.43	1.33	4.92	3.42
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.55	4.07	15.64	6.61
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	9.07	6.66	19.22	7.67
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.14	3.82	5.73	1.37
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.97 ⁷	--	10.01	6.53

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.19 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Florida, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	771	119	223	428
Past Month Marijuana Use	600	90	183	327
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	312	52	100	160
Past Year Cocaine Use	187	17	65	106
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	6,048	501	480	5,067
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	156	78	66	12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	6,154	192	746	5,216
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	2,401	110	464	1,826
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	6,334	554	590	5,189
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	3,664	158	574	2,931
Past Month Cigarette Use	3,126	136	505	2,485
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	9,140	825	944	7,371
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	157	24	60	73
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	241	47	91	104
Alcohol Dependence	288	17	64	207
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	700	48	173	479
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	836	77	219	540
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	216	43	83	90
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	793 ⁷	--	169	624

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.20 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Florida, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.03	9.87	15.98	4.21
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.70	7.46	13.11	3.21
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.44	4.33	7.16	1.57
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.46	1.39	4.63	1.04
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	47.30	41.42	34.42	49.76
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.32	6.46	4.73	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	48.13	15.85	53.50	51.23
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.78	9.12	33.29	17.94
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	49.54	45.82	42.33	50.97
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	28.65	13.08	41.14	28.79
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.44	11.21	36.18	24.41
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	71.48	68.21	67.64	72.40
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.23	1.98	4.27	0.72
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.89	3.87	6.49	1.02
Alcohol Dependence	2.25	1.43	4.56	2.03
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.47	3.95	12.39	4.71
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.54	6.38	15.69	5.31
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.69	3.56	5.92	0.89
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.81 ⁷	--	11.91	6.11

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.21 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Georgia, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	394	57	136	200
Past Month Marijuana Use	296	37	113	146
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	174	31	55	88
Past Year Cocaine Use	110	9	43	59
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,883	248	250	2,385
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	86	35	43	7
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,730	104	450	2,177
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	1,272	61	292	920
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	3,169	330	347	2,492
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	2,063	102	372	1,589
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,587	83	317	1,187
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	4,522	444	570	3,509
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	75	12	29	35
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	128	24	48	55
Alcohol Dependence	150	9	38	103
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	310	25	99	187
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	386	41	121	224
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	113	24	46	43
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	500 ⁷	--	109	391

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.22 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Georgia, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.13	8.28	15.72	4.12
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.61	5.41	13.02	3.00
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.70	4.56	6.30	1.80
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.72	1.32	4.91	1.21
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	44.96	36.01	28.84	49.10
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.44	5.10	4.99	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	42.58	15.13	51.81	44.80
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	19.84	8.80	33.60	18.94
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	49.42	47.99	40.00	51.30
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	32.16	14.86	42.80	32.71
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.74	12.06	36.53	24.43
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	70.51	64.53	65.63	72.23
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.17	1.72	3.32	0.71
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.99	3.54	5.51	1.14
Alcohol Dependence	2.34	1.35	4.41	2.11
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.84	3.59	11.37	3.85
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.01	5.95	13.95	4.60
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.77	3.43	5.34	0.89
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.66 ⁷	--	12.46	7.98

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.23 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Hawaii, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	71	11	22	38
Past Month Marijuana Use	55	9	18	29
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	26	5	8	13
Past Year Cocaine Use	12	2	4	6
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	378	28	29	321
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	15	7	7	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	414	15	66	333
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	178	10	40	128
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	416	41	37	338
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	218	12	45	161
Past Month Cigarette Use	198	10	45	142
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	654	58	76	519
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	13	3	4	6
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	19	5	7	8
Alcohol Dependence	21	2	6	12
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	55	6	19	31
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	65	9	21	35
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	17	5	6	7
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	43 ⁷	--	13	31

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.24 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *Hawaii*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	7.45	11.79	19.08	5.11
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.82	9.32	15.11	3.95
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.69	5.15	6.96	1.73
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.23	1.69	3.79	0.78
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	39.69	31.15	24.93	43.03
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.62	7.62	5.99	0.08
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	43.50	16.70	56.46	44.76
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.71	10.71	34.64	17.21
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	43.66	44.44	32.26	45.34
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	22.85	12.99	38.81	21.58
Past Month Cigarette Use	20.74	11.51	39.16	19.01
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.69	64.03	65.90	69.70
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.35	2.90	3.62	0.80
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.03	5.39	5.80	1.04
Alcohol Dependence	2.17	2.10	5.57	1.65
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.82	6.89	16.08	4.10
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.78	9.72	17.68	4.72
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.81	5.39	4.89	0.89
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	5.12 ⁷	--	10.74	4.21

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.25 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Idaho, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	57	10	22	25
Past Month Marijuana Use	46	8	20	19
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	23	5	8	10
Past Year Cocaine Use	14	2	6	6
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	459	51	47	361
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	17	7	9	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	443	19	84	340
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	208	14	59	135
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	476	54	56	366
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	301	17	67	217
Past Month Cigarette Use	244	14	59	171
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	732	87	106	539
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	14	3	7	5
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	22	6	10	7
Alcohol Dependence	27	3	10	15
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	60	7	24	30
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	70	10	27	33
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	21	5	10	6
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	74 ⁷	--	22	53

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.26 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Idaho, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.36	8.04	13.37	3.23
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.37	6.07	11.94	2.49
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.21	3.97	5.08	1.32
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.30	1.74	3.58	0.75
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.30	40.11	28.95	46.85
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.68	5.56	5.26	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	41.72	14.77	51.43	44.08
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	19.62	10.75	36.24	17.57
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.82	42.27	34.19	47.48
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	28.33	13.00	41.17	28.14
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.01	10.97	36.21	22.20
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.99	68.33	64.87	69.96
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.31	2.23	4.04	0.59
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.10	4.55	5.93	0.89
Alcohol Dependence	2.55	2.09	5.94	1.91
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.67	5.54	14.39	3.85
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.56	7.70	16.34	4.31
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.96	4.15	5.98	0.75
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.13 ⁷	--	13.32	7.01

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.27 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Illinois, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	704	110	245	349
Past Month Marijuana Use	551	84	218	248
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	284	43	80	161
Past Year Cocaine Use	179	12	66	102
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	4,170	382	363	3,425
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	165	69	85	11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	5,041	190	788	4,064
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	2,364	116	554	1,694
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	4,341	431	444	3,466
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	3,084	167	621	2,296
Past Month Cigarette Use	2,623	143	564	1,915
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	6,701	643	809	5,249
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	149	24	59	66
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	232	41	93	97
Alcohol Dependence	256	16	81	159
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	637	48	197	392
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	740	72	241	428
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	206	38	87	81
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	614 ⁷	--	165	449

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.28 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *Illinois*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	7.17	10.79	18.88	4.65
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.60	8.27	16.81	3.31
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.89	4.25	6.16	2.14
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.83	1.13	5.05	1.36
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	42.45	37.53	27.94	45.62
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.76	6.75	6.57	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	51.32	18.61	60.70	54.14
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	24.07	11.42	42.66	22.57
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.19	42.29	34.19	46.17
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	31.40	16.42	47.86	30.58
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.70	14.09	43.47	25.51
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.21	63.17	62.33	69.91
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.52	2.32	4.55	0.88
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.36	4.05	7.18	1.30
Alcohol Dependence	2.60	1.59	6.23	2.12
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.48	4.72	15.15	5.22
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.54	7.03	18.57	5.70
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.10	3.76	6.72	1.08
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.94 ⁷	--	12.79	5.94

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.29 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Indiana, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	258	46	92	119
Past Month Marijuana Use	193	37	75	81
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	126	23	42	60
Past Year Cocaine Use	72	9	32	31
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,199	209	187	1,803
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	71	32	34	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,051	69	344	1,638
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	936	42	222	671
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,180	215	229	1,735
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,624	91	307	1,226
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,349	77	264	1,008
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,347	322	409	2,616
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	66	11	29	27
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	100	22	41	37
Alcohol Dependence	106	9	31	66
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	245	27	80	138
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	297	39	103	156
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	90	21	39	30
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	301 ⁷	--	72	228

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.30 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Indiana, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.23	9.03	14.02	3.17
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.92	7.23	11.41	2.16
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.55	4.53	6.44	1.60
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.46	1.69	4.87	0.84
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	44.62	40.53	28.42	48.02
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.48	6.17	5.18	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	41.62	13.35	52.19	43.63
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.99	8.25	33.71	17.87
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.23	41.86	34.79	46.20
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	32.94	17.60	46.61	32.64
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.36	14.96	40.02	26.83
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.90	62.65	61.97	69.66
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.35	2.11	4.32	0.72
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.02	4.19	6.24	0.99
Alcohol Dependence	2.15	1.66	4.75	1.77
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.96	5.23	12.16	3.66
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.03	7.53	15.59	4.15
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.82	4.04	5.86	0.81
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.84 ⁷	--	11.04	6.11

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.31 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Iowa, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	106	19	42	45
Past Month Marijuana Use	83	14	37	32
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	49	10	16	23
Past Year Cocaine Use	33	4	13	15
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,105	110	101	894
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	31	13	16	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,193	44	214	936
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	522	29	149	344
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	979	101	89	789
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	724	42	155	527
Past Month Cigarette Use	591	37	138	416
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,607	160	190	1,257
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	23	6	9	8
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	34	10	13	11
Alcohol Dependence	57	7	21	30
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	156	17	56	83
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	168	22	64	82
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	32	9	13	10
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	146 ⁷	--	35	111

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.32 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Iowa, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	4.47	7.67	13.17	2.49
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.49	5.44	11.57	1.79
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.05	4.08	4.98	1.25
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.38	1.54	4.23	0.85
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	46.42	43.55	31.54	49.45
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.31	5.02	5.08	0.11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	50.15	17.22	67.03	51.76
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	21.94	11.64	46.62	19.01
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	41.15	40.06	27.90	43.64
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	30.44	16.56	48.68	29.15
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.83	14.56	43.15	23.03
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.53	63.31	59.62	69.52
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	0.95	2.19	2.87	0.44
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.43	3.79	4.22	0.61
Alcohol Dependence	2.40	2.71	6.45	1.64
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.56	6.80	17.46	4.60
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.06	8.70	20.14	4.53
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.35	3.53	4.00	0.57
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.92 ⁷	--	10.97	6.20

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.33 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Kansas, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	132	27	51	53
Past Month Marijuana Use	101	19	43	39
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	63	12	19	32
Past Year Cocaine Use	34	3	15	17
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	934	91	73	770
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	37	16	19	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,042	43	186	813
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	431	25	125	281
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	900	96	92	712
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	675	40	138	497
Past Month Cigarette Use	538	31	117	390
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,464	145	182	1,136
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	27	5	10	12
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	43	10	15	18
Alcohol Dependence	46	4	14	28
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	124	13	42	69
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	152	19	51	82
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	38	9	14	15
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	152 ⁷	--	32	119

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.34 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *Kansas*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.08	11.17	17.10	3.30
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.66	8.01	14.39	2.38
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.90	4.92	6.39	1.97
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.59	1.37	4.86	1.02
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.24	37.66	24.45	47.51
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.78	6.49	6.29	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	48.25	17.91	62.09	50.18
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	19.94	10.54	41.59	17.36
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	41.67	40.01	30.61	43.94
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	31.22	16.57	46.07	30.66
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.88	12.98	38.91	24.06
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.74	60.24	60.78	70.12
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.24	2.13	3.38	0.72
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.98	4.23	5.03	1.09
Alcohol Dependence	2.15	1.65	4.72	1.75
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.75	5.52	13.98	4.27
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.02	8.02	16.93	5.05
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.77	3.67	4.76	0.94
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.89 ⁷	--	10.56	7.38

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.35 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Kentucky, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	220	39	80	101
Past Month Marijuana Use	163	29	62	72
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	93	16	32	45
Past Year Cocaine Use	60	5	26	29
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,589	133	135	1,322
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	56	24	28	4
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,181	56	226	898
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	601	37	162	402
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,545	141	143	1,261
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,274	84	240	950
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,069	73	206	790
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,132	197	252	1,683
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	50	8	19	23
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	77	16	29	32
Alcohol Dependence	72	7	19	46
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	170	19	56	95
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	213	28	70	114
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	64	15	27	22
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	266 ⁷	--	61	206

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.36 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Kentucky, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.67	11.86	18.16	4.01
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.96	8.99	14.10	2.85
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.83	4.82	7.28	1.80
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.81	1.49	5.88	1.15
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	48.31	40.42	30.65	52.40
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.69	7.33	6.34	0.16
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	35.88	17.05	51.58	35.61
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.26	11.27	36.84	15.95
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	46.96	42.90	32.61	49.98
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	38.72	25.53	54.65	37.67
Past Month Cigarette Use	32.49	22.23	46.88	31.33
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.80	59.97	57.39	66.72
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.53	2.47	4.40	0.91
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.34	4.85	6.71	1.25
Alcohol Dependence	2.20	2.28	4.35	1.81
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.15	5.78	12.66	3.76
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.46	8.49	15.99	4.54
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.95	4.48	6.19	0.89
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.99 ⁷	--	13.68	8.17

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.37 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Louisiana, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	236	42	87	107
Past Month Marijuana Use	135	24	60	52
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	126	25	43	59
Past Year Cocaine Use	58	6	21	32
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,699	158	164	1,377
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	52	22	26	4
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,615	80	299	1,237
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	788	46	199	543
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,686	180	215	1,291
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,238	68	234	936
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,050	58	210	782
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,295	248	325	1,723
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	63	10	26	26
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	97	20	41	36
Alcohol Dependence	101	11	31	59
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	231	25	76	129
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	282	36	93	153
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	84	18	38	29
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	255 ⁷	--	72	183

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.38 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Louisiana, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.66	10.22	16.61	4.10
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.82	5.81	11.41	1.98
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.57	6.15	8.14	2.25
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.64	1.37	3.91	1.23
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	48.01	38.84	31.25	52.82
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.48	5.31	5.02	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	45.67	19.55	57.11	47.42
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	22.27	11.28	37.94	20.82
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	47.64	44.28	40.94	49.51
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	35.00	16.63	44.69	35.90
Past Month Cigarette Use	29.68	14.17	40.12	29.98
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.87	60.92	61.91	66.08
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.77	2.56	4.96	1.01
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.74	4.88	7.77	1.39
Alcohol Dependence	2.85	2.76	5.83	2.27
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.52	6.17	14.52	4.96
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.98	8.95	17.72	5.87
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.37	4.32	7.22	1.10
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.18 ⁷	--	13.59	7.08

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.39 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Maine, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	89	15	33	41
Past Month Marijuana Use	76	12	29	35
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	31	6	11	14
Past Year Cocaine Use	15	2	6	7
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	373	32	20	321
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	19	7	11	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	576	21	83	472
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	240	14	57	169
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	455	38	38	379
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	312	18	60	235
Past Month Cigarette Use	278	15	56	207
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	733	68	79	587
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	15	4	6	6
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	26	7	10	10
Alcohol Dependence	24	4	7	13
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	54	7	18	29
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	71	11	24	36
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	24	7	9	8
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	78 ⁷	--	18	60

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.40 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *Maine*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	8.38	13.98	26.44	4.99
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.13	11.12	23.53	4.20
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.89	5.73	8.86	1.65
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.42	2.01	4.78	0.84
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	35.22	30.16	16.57	38.63
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.71	6.47	8.52	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	54.34	19.99	67.31	56.79
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	22.65	12.84	46.25	20.40
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.96	36.23	31.06	45.58
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	29.46	16.54	48.49	28.29
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.21	14.11	45.24	24.93
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.19	63.96	63.66	70.68
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.44	3.41	4.50	0.73
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.44	6.34	7.78	1.16
Alcohol Dependence	2.22	3.58	5.38	1.58
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.13	7.03	14.74	3.47
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.70	10.02	19.40	4.39
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.30	6.60	7.64	0.96
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.10 ⁷	--	14.36	7.16

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.41 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Maryland, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	266	46	88	132
Past Month Marijuana Use	202	34	73	95
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	113	21	33	59
Past Year Cocaine Use	61	6	20	35
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,680	146	132	1,402
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	63	27	32	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,062	79	302	1,681
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	839	46	188	605
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,002	187	200	1,614
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,186	67	210	908
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,048	59	194	795
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,944	271	321	2,353
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	68	12	23	34
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	103	23	36	44
Alcohol Dependence	92	9	27	56
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	247	23	77	148
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	304	37	94	173
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	93	21	33	39
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	262 ⁷	--	58	205

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.42 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Maryland, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.20	10.69	17.42	3.93
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.69	7.79	14.39	2.83
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.62	4.91	6.46	1.75
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.41	1.29	3.86	1.06
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	39.12	33.73	25.97	41.81
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.56	6.23	6.27	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	48.03	18.30	59.60	50.12
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	19.54	10.57	37.09	18.04
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	46.62	43.20	39.57	48.13
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	27.62	15.56	41.52	27.07
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.40	13.59	38.23	23.70
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.58	62.49	63.38	70.15
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.59	2.67	4.52	1.01
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.40	5.39	7.07	1.30
Alcohol Dependence	2.14	2.01	5.40	1.67
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.76	5.27	15.10	4.41
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.07	8.66	18.47	5.15
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.16	4.88	6.49	1.15
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.79 ⁷	--	11.45	6.09

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.43 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Massachusetts, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	552	72	155	326
Past Month Marijuana Use	456	63	150	244
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	183	26	48	110
Past Year Cocaine Use	120	9	39	72
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,692	134	102	1,456
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	100	41	52	6
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	3,092	113	448	2,530
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	1,333	69	317	947
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,986	177	171	1,638
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,356	78	275	1,003
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,184	70	250	865
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,717	325	404	2,989
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	105	20	31	54
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	146	36	43	67
Alcohol Dependence	128	11	32	86
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	388	35	118	235
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	470	51	139	280
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	131	34	42	55
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	327 ⁷	--	73	255

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.44 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Massachusetts, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	10.73	14.38	25.69	8.06
Past Month Marijuana Use	8.86	12.59	24.85	6.03
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.55	5.12	7.90	2.72
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.33	1.72	6.45	1.79
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	32.91	26.91	16.86	36.03
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	2.07	8.30	8.65	0.16
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	60.12	22.71	74.24	62.61
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	25.90	13.74	52.55	23.44
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	38.61	35.52	28.25	40.53
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	26.35	15.65	45.53	24.81
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.01	13.96	41.31	21.40
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	72.28	65.21	66.80	73.96
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	2.03	3.91	5.15	1.34
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.84	7.31	7.12	1.66
Alcohol Dependence	2.49	2.26	5.22	2.12
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.53	6.97	19.48	5.82
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	9.13	10.23	23.07	6.93
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.54	6.80	6.93	1.37
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.00 ⁷	--	12.19	6.24

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.45 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Michigan, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	602	105	207	290
Past Month Marijuana Use	484	81	182	221
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	220	44	71	106
Past Year Cocaine Use	109	12	48	50
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	3,320	307	257	2,757
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	145	60	75	10
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	4,039	153	667	3,219
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	1,766	106	456	1,205
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	3,612	354	357	2,901
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	2,519	147	508	1,864
Past Month Cigarette Use	2,179	130	454	1,595
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	5,469	544	635	4,289
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	101	24	39	38
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	173	46	65	62
Alcohol Dependence	190	17	55	119
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	480	49	156	275
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	575	74	187	315
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	160	43	61	56
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	595 ⁷	--	135	460

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.46 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Michigan, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	7.48	12.12	19.90	4.72
Past Month Marijuana Use	6.01	9.40	17.45	3.60
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.73	5.05	6.78	1.72
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.36	1.34	4.60	0.81
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	41.24	35.57	24.66	44.84
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.88	6.98	7.18	0.16
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	50.17	17.74	64.08	52.36
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	21.93	12.23	43.78	19.60
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.86	41.03	34.30	47.19
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	31.29	17.04	48.84	30.32
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.06	15.12	43.60	25.93
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.92	63.11	61.05	69.76
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.26	2.79	3.79	0.61
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.15	5.33	6.22	1.01
Alcohol Dependence	2.37	1.91	5.24	1.94
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.96	5.63	14.97	4.48
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.14	8.58	17.94	5.12
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.99	4.99	5.89	0.91
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.15 ⁷	--	12.83	7.37

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.47 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Minnesota, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	262	52	99	111
Past Month Marijuana Use	212	39	89	85
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	107	21	37	49
Past Year Cocaine Use	78	9	33	37
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,578	167	129	1,282
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	79	32	42	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,319	88	377	1,853
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	956	56	261	639
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,678	186	163	1,329
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,212	88	265	860
Past Month Cigarette Use	981	77	240	664
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,686	276	333	2,076
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	50	10	22	18
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	93	22	36	35
Alcohol Dependence	99	10	37	52
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	246	28	91	127
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	292	40	103	149
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	89	20	35	34
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	290 ⁷	--	70	220

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.48 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *Minnesota*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.57	11.70	18.41	3.69
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.33	8.77	16.44	2.84
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.68	4.79	6.84	1.62
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.97	1.93	6.16	1.23
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	39.72	37.50	23.99	42.86
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	2.10	7.21	7.82	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	58.36	19.81	70.12	61.94
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	24.05	12.59	48.48	21.36
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.23	41.90	30.34	44.41
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	30.50	19.77	49.24	28.73
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.66	17.36	44.50	22.19
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.59	62.19	61.92	69.41
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.27	2.27	4.06	0.62
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.34	4.99	6.61	1.18
Alcohol Dependence	2.49	2.21	6.95	1.74
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.18	6.37	16.83	4.24
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.34	8.99	19.21	4.97
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.24	4.60	6.46	1.13
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.19 ⁷	--	12.98	7.33

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.49 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Mississippi, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	128	23	50	55
Past Month Marijuana Use	87	14	40	33
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	61	12	21	27
Past Year Cocaine Use	30	2	13	15
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,221	123	135	963
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	33	14	17	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	736	33	151	553
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	413	22	99	291
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,152	125	152	876
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	763	42	140	581
Past Month Cigarette Use	599	32	116	451
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,550	163	217	1,170
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	34	6	13	15
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	52	11	21	21
Alcohol Dependence	64	5	16	43
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	130	13	38	79
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	164	19	50	95
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	45	11	18	16
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	160 ⁷	--	43	118

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.50 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Mississippi, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.65	8.89	15.39	3.28
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.83	5.55	12.18	1.96
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.69	4.76	6.57	1.63
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.31	0.91	3.92	0.87
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	54.07	48.03	41.28	57.45
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.50	5.40	5.13	0.17
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	32.60	12.75	46.26	32.98
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.27	8.73	30.46	17.36
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	51.04	48.74	46.63	52.24
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	33.80	16.46	42.97	34.66
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.52	12.53	35.53	26.91
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.65	63.77	66.68	69.77
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.49	2.29	4.00	0.89
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.30	4.18	6.34	1.23
Alcohol Dependence	2.81	1.93	4.84	2.55
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.73	4.93	11.60	4.72
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.25	7.48	15.21	5.68
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.99	4.26	5.64	0.94
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.04 ⁷	--	13.01	7.06

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.51 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Missouri, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	257	48	90	120
Past Month Marijuana Use	200	35	77	88
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	103	22	31	49
Past Year Cocaine Use	56	7	23	26
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,001	191	168	1,642
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	74	32	37	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,113	87	355	1,670
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	905	58	231	616
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,909	183	191	1,534
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,502	83	292	1,128
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,252	69	257	927
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,093	305	364	2,424
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	48	10	20	19
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	76	18	31	28
Alcohol Dependence	100	9	33	58
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	250	27	86	136
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	300	39	103	158
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	69	16	29	23
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	299 ⁷	--	76	223

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.52 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Missouri, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.67	9.94	15.07	3.47
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.42	7.31	12.96	2.55
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.28	4.61	5.29	1.43
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.23	1.40	3.82	0.77
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	44.22	39.59	28.27	47.59
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.67	6.67	6.28	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	46.66	18.01	59.72	48.42
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	19.97	12.02	38.80	17.86
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.16	37.86	32.14	44.48
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	33.17	17.16	49.05	32.69
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.65	14.20	43.14	26.87
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.32	63.19	61.12	70.27
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.06	1.99	3.29	0.55
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.68	3.63	5.17	0.80
Alcohol Dependence	2.20	1.92	5.48	1.68
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.50	5.63	14.53	3.94
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.61	8.00	17.35	4.58
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.51	3.27	4.95	0.68
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.40 ⁷	--	12.75	6.48

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.53 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Montana, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	47	11	18	18
Past Month Marijuana Use	39	8	16	15
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	20	5	7	9
Past Year Cocaine Use	13	2	6	6
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	313	30	25	259
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	15	6	8	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	410	16	65	329
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	176	11	47	118
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	305	31	28	246
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	233	16	50	168
Past Month Cigarette Use	174	13	42	119
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	537	56	63	417
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	10	3	4	4
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	19	6	7	6
Alcohol Dependence	20	2	8	9
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	58	8	21	30
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	65	10	23	32
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	16	5	6	5
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	53 ⁷	--	13	41

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.54 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Montana, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.26	12.95	18.40	3.17
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.11	9.32	16.39	2.53
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.67	5.58	6.91	1.51
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.76	1.97	5.90	1.01
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	41.29	35.33	24.65	45.06
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.85	7.20	7.76	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	54.10	19.68	64.40	57.32
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	23.21	12.86	46.99	20.58
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	40.15	37.04	27.88	42.74
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	30.72	18.70	49.56	29.19
Past Month Cigarette Use	22.95	15.30	42.26	20.70
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	70.74	67.30	63.21	72.55
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.36	3.07	4.06	0.64
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.50	7.09	6.82	1.08
Alcohol Dependence	2.57	2.62	7.94	1.63
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.69	9.71	20.57	5.16
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	8.60	11.65	23.09	5.64
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.12	6.23	5.99	0.85
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.11 ⁷	--	12.81	7.26

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.55 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Nebraska, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	63	14	24	26
Past Month Marijuana Use	51	10	20	20
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	28	6	9	13
Past Year Cocaine Use	17	2	7	8
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	570	60	52	457
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	24	10	13	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	739	33	131	575
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	312	21	90	201
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	533	55	54	423
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	428	28	97	303
Past Month Cigarette Use	334	24	84	226
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	907	92	111	704
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	16	3	6	6
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	25	6	10	9
Alcohol Dependence	35	4	11	20
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	101	11	36	55
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	114	14	41	58
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	22	6	9	7
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	90 ⁷	--	23	68

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.56 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Nebraska, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	4.63	8.98	12.43	2.53
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.69	6.68	10.59	1.96
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.05	3.91	4.86	1.25
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.27	1.40	3.81	0.78
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	41.70	39.11	27.47	44.72
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.75	6.29	6.56	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	54.05	21.54	68.59	56.22
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	22.80	13.68	47.26	19.63
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	38.96	35.55	28.48	41.42
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	31.28	18.10	50.73	29.66
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.44	15.70	44.16	22.09
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.30	59.47	57.87	68.89
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.16	2.25	3.31	0.60
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.79	4.18	5.04	0.83
Alcohol Dependence	2.53	2.64	5.76	1.92
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.39	7.06	18.65	5.35
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	8.28	9.34	21.38	5.70
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.62	3.63	4.81	0.73
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.47 ⁷	--	11.68	6.67

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.57 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Nevada, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	113	19	33	61
Past Month Marijuana Use	80	15	27	39
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	50	9	14	27
Past Year Cocaine Use	34	4	11	19
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	628	52	50	526
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	27	12	12	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	824	31	114	679
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	369	20	79	270
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	703	66	74	563
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	510	25	86	398
Past Month Cigarette Use	446	23	78	344
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,071	100	124	846
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	26	5	9	13
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	46	9	15	22
Alcohol Dependence	36	3	11	22
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	95	10	29	57
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	121	16	35	70
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	41	8	14	19
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	102 ⁷	--	25	76

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.58 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Nevada, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	7.27	12.00	17.60	5.04
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.17	9.32	14.16	3.23
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.24	5.64	7.62	2.25
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.16	2.33	5.93	1.55
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	40.39	32.82	26.79	43.49
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.84	7.90	6.54	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	52.98	19.63	60.40	56.19
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	23.75	12.92	41.77	22.36
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	45.19	41.51	39.39	46.57
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	32.76	15.86	45.81	32.95
Past Month Cigarette Use	28.64	14.50	41.55	28.48
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.83	63.49	66.03	69.96
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.70	3.08	4.65	1.06
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.94	5.81	7.70	1.83
Alcohol Dependence	2.33	1.86	5.87	1.85
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.12	6.14	15.14	4.71
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.78	9.88	18.62	5.82
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.63	5.30	7.41	1.53
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.30 ⁷	--	13.21	6.35

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.59 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in New Hampshire, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	82	15	30	36
Past Month Marijuana Use	71	13	26	32
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	34	7	11	16
Past Year Cocaine Use	18	2	7	9
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	335	30	23	281
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	19	8	10	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	613	25	81	507
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	222	14	55	154
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	395	39	30	326
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	299	20	55	224
Past Month Cigarette Use	263	18	52	193
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	703	68	75	560
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	15	3	6	5
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	24	7	9	9
Alcohol Dependence	23	2	7	14
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	61	7	20	34
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	74	10	24	40
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	23	6	8	8
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	61 ⁷	--	14	47

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.60 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *New Hampshire*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	8.02	14.00	25.47	4.58
Past Month Marijuana Use	6.97	11.79	22.01	4.04
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.32	6.31	9.50	1.98
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.80	1.92	6.20	1.12
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	32.86	27.51	19.60	35.59
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	2.01	7.29	8.33	0.16
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	60.20	22.60	68.36	64.13
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	21.85	12.90	46.01	19.43
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	38.77	35.65	25.43	41.20
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	29.33	18.25	45.83	28.36
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.80	16.41	43.67	24.40
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.01	62.32	62.92	70.84
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.44	2.84	5.14	0.69
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.40	6.37	7.54	1.08
Alcohol Dependence	2.28	2.05	6.16	1.73
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.99	6.60	16.54	4.32
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.23	9.43	19.84	5.03
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.22	5.98	6.98	0.99
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.63 ⁷	--	11.93	5.85

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.61 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in New Jersey, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	390	58	144	188
Past Month Marijuana Use	299	39	119	141
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	166	29	52	85
Past Year Cocaine Use	88	7	36	46
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,876	240	206	2,430
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	91	36	48	7
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	3,606	115	470	3,021
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	1,438	71	301	1,066
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	3,240	281	273	2,686
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,770	93	334	1,343
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,560	83	301	1,177
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	5,043	414	511	4,117
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	71	11	31	29
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	118	23	49	45
Alcohol Dependence	141	9	30	103
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	367	29	96	242
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	423	41	122	261
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	110	20	46	45
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	389 ⁷	--	85	304

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.62 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *New Jersey*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.79	8.84	18.76	3.54
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.43	6.04	15.43	2.65
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.46	4.37	6.75	1.60
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.31	1.07	4.64	0.86
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	42.63	36.77	26.74	45.64
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.38	5.52	6.22	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	53.44	17.65	61.14	56.72
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	21.32	10.92	39.07	20.02
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	48.01	43.01	35.50	50.43
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	26.23	14.25	43.38	25.22
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.13	12.67	39.08	22.10
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	74.73	63.41	66.47	77.32
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.06	1.73	4.02	0.55
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.75	3.59	6.42	0.85
Alcohol Dependence	2.09	1.37	3.84	1.93
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.44	4.48	12.46	4.55
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.28	6.26	15.86	4.89
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.63	2.99	5.94	0.84
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.37 ⁷	--	11.22	5.68

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.63 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in New Mexico, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	108	23	33	53
Past Month Marijuana Use	87	20	29	38
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	40	8	12	20
Past Year Cocaine Use	41	6	15	20
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	579	50	56	473
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	29	15	12	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	699	31	113	555
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	329	23	82	225
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	721	69	77	575
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	443	34	89	320
Past Month Cigarette Use	373	32	80	261
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,018	109	129	780
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	23	5	7	10
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	38	11	12	15
Alcohol Dependence	41	5	13	24
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	103	14	33	57
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	123	20	37	66
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	33	10	11	12
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	91 ⁷	--	21	71

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.64 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *New Mexico*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	7.46	13.53	15.97	4.88
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.97	11.59	14.11	3.53
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.75	4.48	5.86	1.89
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.79	3.27	7.25	1.87
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	39.88	29.33	27.52	43.90
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	2.13	8.80	5.99	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	48.10	17.96	55.12	51.57
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	22.68	13.31	40.01	20.87
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	49.62	40.39	37.63	53.37
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	30.46	19.82	43.21	29.73
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.69	18.59	39.04	24.28
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	70.09	63.59	62.95	72.48
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.57	3.21	3.39	0.96
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.65	6.58	5.85	1.41
Alcohol Dependence	2.84	2.96	6.12	2.20
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.12	8.22	15.95	5.27
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	8.47	11.47	18.09	6.17
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.28	5.82	5.45	1.11
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.33 ⁷	--	10.45	6.74

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.65 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in New York, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	1,010	140	351	519
Past Month Marijuana Use	784	108	317	358
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	416	55	118	244
Past Year Cocaine Use	246	18	91	137
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	6,408	490	482	5,436
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	212	88	107	17
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	7,275	258	1,100	5,917
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	2,927	151	725	2,050
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	7,202	658	675	5,869
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	3,780	198	746	2,837
Past Month Cigarette Use	3,448	181	695	2,572
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	10,859	917	1,216	8,726
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	233	31	93	109
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	373	56	150	167
Alcohol Dependence	333	26	99	208
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	775	61	270	444
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1,006	93	355	559
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	337	50	144	143
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	998 ⁷	--	214	784

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.66 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *New York*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.79	9.57	19.32	4.48
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.27	7.42	17.46	3.09
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.80	3.74	6.48	2.10
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.65	1.26	5.01	1.18
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	43.07	33.52	26.54	46.86
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.49	6.01	5.90	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	48.90	17.64	60.52	51.01
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	19.67	10.37	39.89	17.67
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	48.41	45.05	37.15	50.60
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	25.41	13.55	41.02	24.46
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.18	12.36	38.25	22.18
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	72.99	62.81	66.87	75.23
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.56	2.14	5.09	0.94
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.50	3.80	8.25	1.44
Alcohol Dependence	2.24	1.77	5.44	1.80
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.21	4.18	14.87	3.83
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.76	6.35	19.52	4.82
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.26	3.45	7.90	1.23
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.38 ⁷	--	11.83	6.69

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.67 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in North Carolina, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	500	65	143	292
Past Month Marijuana Use	368	44	122	202
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	183	34	50	98
Past Year Cocaine Use	98	8	35	55
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,679	246	184	2,250
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	100	40	53	7
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,434	89	394	1,951
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	1,078	56	250	772
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,997	290	304	2,404
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	2,065	116	366	1,584
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,750	97	321	1,331
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	4,194	390	467	3,337
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	80	13	27	40
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	126	24	46	56
Alcohol Dependence	140	11	39	90
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	264	24	81	158
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	328	38	101	189
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	110	22	41	46
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	416 ⁷	--	88	329

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.68 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in North Carolina, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	7.89	9.97	18.47	5.94
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.80	6.67	15.80	4.11
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.88	5.25	6.43	2.01
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.55	1.29	4.49	1.12
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	42.29	37.48	23.72	45.86
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.62	6.05	6.83	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	38.42	13.57	50.91	39.77
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	17.02	8.51	32.29	15.75
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	47.30	44.20	39.20	48.99
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	32.60	17.64	47.24	32.28
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.61	14.75	41.50	27.14
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.19	59.57	60.23	68.02
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.26	1.92	3.54	0.81
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.99	3.60	5.93	1.15
Alcohol Dependence	2.21	1.61	5.08	1.84
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.16	3.62	10.51	3.23
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	5.17	5.75	13.04	3.86
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.73	3.40	5.35	0.94
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.37 ⁷	--	11.34	6.74

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.69 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in North Dakota, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	22	5	9	7
Past Month Marijuana Use	17	4	8	6
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	11	3	4	5
Past Year Cocaine Use	8	1	4	4
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	238	23	19	196
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	11	4	6	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	301	15	57	229
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	152	11	45	97
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	195	22	20	153
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	163	14	38	111
Past Month Cigarette Use	134	12	35	87
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	358	37	46	274
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	5	1	2	2
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	8	2	3	3
Alcohol Dependence	14	2	5	7
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	45	5	18	21
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	49	6	21	22
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	8	2	3	2
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	34 ⁷	--	10	25

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.70 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in North Dakota, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	4.11	8.60	12.12	1.88
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.31	6.36	10.34	1.48
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.16	4.28	5.02	1.28
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.59	1.75	5.02	0.91
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	45.41	37.99	25.05	50.48
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.99	7.37	7.49	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	57.36	24.72	75.47	58.81
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	29.04	17.88	59.31	24.88
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	37.21	36.38	26.36	39.44
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	31.11	23.56	50.59	28.48
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.54	19.90	46.34	22.37
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.24	62.66	61.00	70.48
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	0.92	1.93	2.73	0.41
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.57	4.11	4.25	0.67
Alcohol Dependence	2.57	2.71	6.75	1.74
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	8.51	9.15	24.15	5.39
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	9.33	10.65	27.09	5.69
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.43	3.56	4.02	0.61
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.50 ⁷	--	12.99	6.44

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.71 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Ohio, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	550	91	202	257
Past Month Marijuana Use	428	67	174	186
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	233	44	76	113
Past Year Cocaine Use	126	11	52	63
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	3,774	357	317	3,101
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	142	60	73	9
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	4,388	158	733	3,498
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	2,017	103	520	1,394
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	3,971	403	393	3,175
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	3,161	174	604	2,383
Past Month Cigarette Use	2,708	147	529	2,032
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	6,135	592	713	4,831
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	105	20	45	40
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	178	40	67	71
Alcohol Dependence	202	15	65	121
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	476	44	166	266
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	583	68	203	311
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	157	35	63	59
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	635 ⁷	--	149	486

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.72 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Ohio, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.92	9.47	16.72	3.60
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.61	6.99	14.43	2.62
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.51	4.59	6.31	1.58
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.35	1.11	4.28	0.89
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	40.62	36.97	26.22	43.56
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.58	6.24	6.01	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	47.23	16.36	60.69	49.14
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	21.71	10.64	43.10	19.59
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.74	41.72	32.58	44.60
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	34.02	17.99	50.07	33.47
Past Month Cigarette Use	29.15	15.24	43.79	28.55
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.04	61.31	59.06	67.86
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.13	2.09	3.69	0.57
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.91	4.10	5.59	0.99
Alcohol Dependence	2.17	1.59	5.42	1.70
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.12	4.57	13.74	3.74
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.27	7.07	16.84	4.37
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.69	3.64	5.24	0.82
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.64 ⁷	--	12.37	6.83

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.73 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Oklahoma, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	148	30	50	68
Past Month Marijuana Use	97	20	36	42
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	82	16	26	39
Past Year Cocaine Use	35	4	13	17
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,313	122	133	1,058
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	44	21	20	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,037	48	199	791
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	503	32	138	333
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,324	125	145	1,055
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	948	55	174	718
Past Month Cigarette Use	737	46	150	540
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,817	184	224	1,408
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	37	7	14	16
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	62	14	22	26
Alcohol Dependence	73	6	21	46
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	163	15	50	97
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	193	23	58	112
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	51	13	21	17
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	253 ⁷	--	54	199

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.74 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Oklahoma, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.40	9.88	13.41	3.29
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.55	6.46	9.67	2.02
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.97	5.28	7.03	1.90
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.28	1.44	3.59	0.83
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	47.90	40.34	35.56	51.24
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.68	7.04	5.39	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	37.83	15.68	53.07	38.32
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.33	10.41	36.78	16.15
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	48.31	41.10	38.65	51.12
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	34.56	18.30	46.62	34.76
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.86	15.17	40.18	26.17
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.26	60.81	59.95	68.21
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.35	2.28	3.80	0.77
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.25	4.50	5.91	1.26
Alcohol Dependence	2.65	1.98	5.57	2.22
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.94	5.10	13.47	4.70
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.05	7.75	15.58	5.41
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.86	4.20	5.60	0.84
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	10.36 ⁷	--	14.10	9.66

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.75 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Oregon, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	246	34	84	128
Past Month Marijuana Use	203	26	73	104
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	89	15	29	45
Past Year Cocaine Use	44	4	19	21
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	939	89	71	779
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	44	19	22	3
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,380	43	209	1,129
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	510	27	133	350
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,215	115	110	989
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	808	38	162	608
Past Month Cigarette Use	653	33	141	479
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,002	192	232	1,578
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	46	7	18	20
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	73	16	26	31
Alcohol Dependence	73	6	20	47
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	165	15	49	101
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	207	25	65	116
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	64	15	24	26
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	191 ⁷	--	45	146

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.76 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Oregon, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	8.73	12.11	23.50	5.89
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.19	9.07	20.43	4.80
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.15	5.18	8.10	2.09
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.57	1.58	5.17	0.98
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	33.43	31.60	19.89	35.87
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.68	6.61	6.28	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	49.16	15.18	58.42	52.00
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.14	9.57	37.24	16.13
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	43.25	40.98	30.82	45.56
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	28.76	13.47	45.31	28.03
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.21	11.83	39.28	22.05
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	71.27	68.35	64.74	72.70
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.61	2.60	4.98	0.94
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.60	5.74	7.38	1.42
Alcohol Dependence	2.59	2.22	5.49	2.17
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.85	5.45	13.59	4.64
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.33	8.77	18.27	5.36
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.28	5.25	6.58	1.20
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.63 ⁷	--	12.34	6.83

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.77 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Pennsylvania, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	596	96	195	305
Past Month Marijuana Use	479	73	176	230
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	274	47	85	143
Past Year Cocaine Use	165	14	61	90
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	4,547	382	313	3,852
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	140	58	73	9
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	5,042	175	729	4,138
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	2,244	110	512	1,622
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	4,215	416	364	3,434
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	3,173	172	576	2,425
Past Month Cigarette Use	2,642	147	503	1,992
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	6,845	616	711	5,518
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	131	23	47	60
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	183	38	69	75
Alcohol Dependence	231	17	63	151
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	571	52	168	351
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	673	71	201	401
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	163	35	65	63
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	629 ⁷	--	134	495

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.78 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Pennsylvania, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.93	9.68	16.63	3.86
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.76	7.37	14.95	2.92
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.73	4.70	7.20	1.81
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.64	1.45	5.23	1.14
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	45.20	38.42	26.68	48.81
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.42	5.87	6.18	0.12
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	50.11	17.57	62.03	52.44
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	22.31	11.08	43.61	20.55
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	41.89	41.84	31.03	43.52
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	31.54	17.28	49.06	30.73
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.26	14.80	42.79	25.24
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.04	61.91	60.53	69.93
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.30	2.35	4.02	0.76
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.82	3.85	5.87	0.96
Alcohol Dependence	2.29	1.69	5.34	1.91
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.67	5.18	14.32	4.45
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.69	7.11	17.15	5.08
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.62	3.53	5.57	0.80
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.99 ⁷	--	11.52	6.32

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.79 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Rhode Island, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	67	11	23	34
Past Month Marijuana Use	56	9	21	27
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	25	5	8	12
Past Year Cocaine Use	14	1	6	7
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	315	25	17	272
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	14	6	7	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	477	16	64	397
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	199	10	44	145
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	353	35	30	287
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	245	13	44	188
Past Month Cigarette Use	222	12	41	169
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	580	53	63	464
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	11	2	4	4
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	17	4	6	6
Alcohol Dependence	20	2	5	13
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	57	5	17	35
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	66	7	20	39
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	15	4	6	6
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	60 ⁷	--	12	48

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.80 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Rhode Island, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	8.19	12.98	23.96	5.24
Past Month Marijuana Use	6.78	10.29	21.53	4.16
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.00	5.44	8.53	1.87
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.71	1.44	6.12	1.10
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	38.33	30.23	18.30	42.33
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.82	7.52	7.26	0.17
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	58.00	18.69	67.14	61.77
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	24.18	12.10	46.27	22.50
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.86	42.07	31.88	44.58
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	29.72	15.47	45.91	29.19
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.98	14.40	42.66	26.31
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	70.51	63.05	66.12	72.12
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.30	2.48	4.58	0.67
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.04	4.82	6.60	1.00
Alcohol Dependence	2.40	1.82	5.61	2.00
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.91	5.79	17.98	5.43
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.96	8.22	21.09	6.00
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.86	4.39	6.31	0.88
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.11 ⁷	--	13.00	7.38

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.81 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in South Carolina, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	182	29	61	91
Past Month Marijuana Use	131	21	51	59
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	86	14	27	45
Past Year Cocaine Use	51	4	20	27
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,485	132	142	1,211
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	49	22	24	4
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,291	48	210	1,032
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	627	31	139	457
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,527	148	167	1,213
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,010	52	167	791
Past Month Cigarette Use	835	44	151	640
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,196	208	263	1,725
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	35	6	13	16
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	54	13	20	22
Alcohol Dependence	73	5	18	50
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	150	14	46	91
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	180	22	53	105
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	48	12	18	18
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	214 ⁷	--	51	164

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.82 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *South Carolina*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.70	9.12	15.00	3.71
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.10	6.59	12.48	2.39
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.69	4.40	6.61	1.82
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.60	1.26	4.80	1.12
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	46.60	40.79	34.94	49.29
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.61	6.68	5.85	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	40.50	14.96	51.69	42.00
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	19.67	9.48	34.20	18.60
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	47.93	45.74	40.97	49.37
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	31.70	16.09	41.15	32.19
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.21	13.72	37.03	26.06
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	68.90	64.37	64.52	70.22
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.11	2.00	3.17	0.65
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.71	3.93	4.95	0.88
Alcohol Dependence	2.28	1.47	4.37	2.04
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.72	4.28	11.24	3.70
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	5.63	6.66	13.08	4.27
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.51	3.76	4.43	0.74
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.33 ⁷	--	11.88	6.55

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.83 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in South Dakota, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	27	6	10	10
Past Month Marijuana Use	23	5	9	8
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	13	3	5	5
Past Year Cocaine Use	9	1	4	3
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	254	27	25	202
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	9	4	4	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	318	14	60	244
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	149	10	41	99
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	224	25	22	176
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	203	15	45	143
Past Month Cigarette Use	161	13	39	109
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	395	43	52	300
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	6	2	3	2
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	10	3	4	3
Alcohol Dependence	17	2	6	8
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	43	5	15	23
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	46	6	17	23
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	9	3	4	3
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	38 ⁷	--	10	28

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.84 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *South Dakota*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	4.45	8.85	11.81	2.33
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.69	6.83	10.46	1.88
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.12	4.10	5.48	1.15
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.40	1.79	4.56	0.72
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	41.63	36.97	28.91	44.84
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.54	6.07	4.90	0.11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	52.14	19.02	68.21	54.26
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	24.48	13.37	46.82	21.91
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	36.73	35.35	25.42	39.14
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	33.33	21.56	51.03	31.76
Past Month Cigarette Use	26.42	17.77	44.63	24.26
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64.77	59.72	59.65	66.56
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.06	2.12	3.26	0.46
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.65	3.99	4.72	0.68
Alcohol Dependence	2.73	3.01	7.00	1.86
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	7.04	7.00	17.52	5.01
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.61	8.41	19.53	5.17
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.48	3.71	4.35	0.57
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.16 ⁷	--	11.48	6.30

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.85 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Tennessee, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	286	48	91	146
Past Month Marijuana Use	221	35	78	108
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	136	27	39	70
Past Year Cocaine Use	68	8	24	37
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,089	178	164	1,748
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	69	29	35	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	1,661	61	283	1,317
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	741	37	174	530
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,403	214	232	1,957
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,545	88	279	1,178
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,313	78	248	987
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,128	281	362	2,484
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	69	12	26	31
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	110	25	39	46
Alcohol Dependence	110	8	28	74
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	241	25	74	142
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	302	41	92	169
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	95	23	35	36
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	330 ⁷	--	76	254

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.86 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Tennessee, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.17	10.42	15.44	4.10
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.78	7.67	13.18	3.02
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.93	5.87	6.56	1.96
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.47	1.66	3.99	1.03
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	45.19	38.75	27.64	48.90
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.53	6.36	5.85	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	35.90	13.26	47.75	36.86
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	16.01	8.11	29.29	14.84
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	51.96	46.73	39.10	54.75
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	33.39	19.17	47.07	32.96
Past Month Cigarette Use	28.38	16.94	41.90	27.62
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.63	61.32	61.14	69.50
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.49	2.67	4.39	0.86
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.37	5.36	6.50	1.30
Alcohol Dependence	2.37	1.73	4.77	2.06
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.21	5.51	12.52	3.96
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.51	8.92	15.45	4.73
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.05	5.04	5.98	1.01
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.97 ⁷	--	12.90	7.16

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.87 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Texas, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	861	164	326	370
Past Month Marijuana Use	588	114	246	228
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	441	87	167	187
Past Year Cocaine Use	313	42	134	137
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	7,935	763	821	6,352
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	228	97	114	16
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	7,159	329	1,313	5,517
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	3,489	198	878	2,412
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	7,958	818	969	6,170
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	4,524	267	930	3,327
Past Month Cigarette Use	3,832	225	824	2,782
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	11,542	1,179	1,564	8,799
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	197	42	83	72
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	324	89	125	110
Alcohol Dependence	365	34	112	218
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	955	96	305	554
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1,112	153	367	591
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	297	81	116	101
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	1,032 ⁷	--	274	758

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.88 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Texas, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.31	8.80	13.67	3.10
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.63	6.09	10.30	1.91
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.72	4.64	7.00	1.57
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.93	2.27	5.59	1.15
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	48.99	40.86	34.36	53.18
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.47	5.22	4.77	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	44.20	17.62	54.98	46.19
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	21.54	10.63	36.77	20.20
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	49.12	43.85	40.60	51.65
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	27.93	14.31	38.95	27.85
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.65	12.08	34.52	23.29
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	71.25	63.15	65.52	73.66
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.22	2.24	3.49	0.60
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.00	4.79	5.24	0.92
Alcohol Dependence	2.25	1.85	4.70	1.83
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.90	5.15	12.79	4.64
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.86	8.20	15.39	4.95
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.83	4.32	4.84	0.85
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.12 ⁷	--	11.36	6.28

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.89 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Utah, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	85	16	35	33
Past Month Marijuana Use	60	12	27	21
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	47	9	18	20
Past Year Cocaine Use	24	3	12	9
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	763	98	120	545
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	26	11	13	2
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	491	25	108	359
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	242	17	77	148
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	856	113	151	592
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	320	21	93	207
Past Month Cigarette Use	285	19	85	181
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,297	173	253	870
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	22	5	10	7
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	39	10	16	13
Alcohol Dependence	39	5	14	21
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	85	10	37	38
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	109	15	44	50
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	33	8	14	11
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	121 ⁷	--	41	80

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.90 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Utah, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	4.97	6.85	10.58	2.94
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.51	5.00	8.07	1.87
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.75	3.80	5.45	1.75
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.43	1.46	3.45	0.83
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	44.88	41.43	35.82	48.23
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.62	4.71	3.93	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	28.91	10.36	32.39	31.74
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	14.19	7.02	23.09	13.08
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	50.36	47.72	45.29	52.38
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	18.84	8.69	27.80	18.33
Past Month Cigarette Use	16.75	7.93	25.33	16.06
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	76.27	73.28	75.78	77.03
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.32	2.13	3.09	0.63
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.26	4.12	4.71	1.15
Alcohol Dependence	2.30	2.04	4.13	1.82
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.01	4.21	11.09	3.40
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.40	6.29	13.16	4.45
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.92	3.33	4.12	0.98
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.30 ⁷	--	12.03	7.16

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.91 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Vermont, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	54	9	20	25
Past Month Marijuana Use	46	7	18	21
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	18	3	7	9
Past Year Cocaine Use	11	1	5	5
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	144	13	9	122
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	12	5	6	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	315	12	44	259
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	119	7	30	81
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	204	19	18	167
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	156	10	31	115
Past Month Cigarette Use	126	9	28	89
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	360	33	40	286
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	10	2	4	4
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	14	3	5	6
Alcohol Dependence	13	1	4	8
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	33	3	10	19
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	41	5	13	24
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	13	3	5	5
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	35 ⁷	--	8	27

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.92 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Vermont, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	10.50	15.99	31.75	6.37
Past Month Marijuana Use	9.06	13.20	28.56	5.39
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	3.59	5.61	10.51	2.22
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.13	1.58	7.52	1.35
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	28.16	23.78	14.48	30.93
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	2.70	9.37	10.30	0.21
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	61.58	21.56	69.96	65.67
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	23.19	13.15	48.21	20.57
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	39.83	35.03	28.83	42.23
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	30.49	18.89	48.90	29.14
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.62	16.00	44.22	22.66
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	70.39	62.02	63.96	72.55
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.93	2.84	6.34	1.10
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.67	5.07	8.37	1.44
Alcohol Dependence	2.55	2.10	6.54	1.97
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.37	6.15	16.16	4.84
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	8.07	8.79	20.28	6.03
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.47	5.21	7.74	1.26
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.65 ⁷	--	13.34	6.75

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.93 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Virginia, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	314	48	114	152
Past Month Marijuana Use	243	32	95	116
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	146	24	50	72
Past Year Cocaine Use	86	6	35	44
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	2,373	211	187	1,975
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	74	27	40	7
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,667	70	401	2,196
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	1,008	42	235	731
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,698	254	253	2,191
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,613	76	305	1,232
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,415	66	276	1,073
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,946	361	453	3,131
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	59	10	24	25
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	92	19	35	39
Alcohol Dependence	120	9	36	75
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	274	22	96	157
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	314	32	109	173
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	87	19	33	35
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	391 ⁷	--	82	309

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.94 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Virginia, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.54	8.48	16.14	3.46
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.28	5.76	13.46	2.63
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.57	4.33	7.07	1.62
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.52	1.11	5.00	1.01
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	41.84	37.59	26.45	44.85
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.40	4.86	5.73	0.15
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	47.02	12.39	56.83	49.87
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	17.78	7.55	33.26	16.60
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	47.58	45.22	35.84	49.76
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	28.44	13.48	43.22	27.98
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.95	11.71	39.12	24.37
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	69.58	64.26	64.24	71.11
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.04	1.82	3.40	0.56
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.63	3.40	4.90	0.88
Alcohol Dependence	2.12	1.57	5.14	1.71
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	4.84	3.83	13.61	3.56
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	5.54	5.76	15.40	3.93
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.53	3.30	4.71	0.79
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.62 ⁷	--	11.35	7.01

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.95 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Washington, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	370	57	117	196
Past Month Marijuana Use	285	48	97	139
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	141	24	48	69
Past Year Cocaine Use	76	10	29	38
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,708	164	148	1,396
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	79	35	39	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,392	81	345	1,966
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	903	51	220	632
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	2,232	198	218	1,815
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,370	72	249	1,049
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,120	65	221	834
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	3,430	344	426	2,660
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	87	15	26	45
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	133	28	39	65
Alcohol Dependence	117	15	32	70
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	312	37	91	184
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	400	51	111	238
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	115	24	37	54
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	352 ⁷	--	82	270

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.96 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *Washington*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	7.73	11.44	18.79	5.36
Past Month Marijuana Use	5.95	9.56	15.69	3.81
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.94	4.79	7.73	1.87
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.59	1.91	4.60	1.03
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	35.72	32.68	23.82	38.14
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.81	6.93	6.35	0.14
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	50.03	16.16	55.61	53.72
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.88	10.20	35.45	17.27
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	46.68	39.53	35.22	49.60
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	28.66	14.37	40.21	28.66
Past Month Cigarette Use	23.43	13.01	35.65	22.79
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	71.73	68.59	68.75	72.67
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.82	3.02	4.26	1.24
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	2.78	5.67	6.33	1.79
Alcohol Dependence	2.45	2.90	5.18	1.92
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.52	7.35	14.67	5.03
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	8.37	10.26	17.85	6.51
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	2.41	4.88	5.97	1.47
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.25 ⁷	--	12.96	7.43

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.97 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in West Virginia, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	77	14	29	34
Past Month Marijuana Use	61	10	23	28
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	41	7	13	21
Past Year Cocaine Use	21	2	8	11
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	741	56	57	628
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	20	9	9	1
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	560	24	100	436
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	280	16	73	190
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	696	58	65	574
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	576	30	105	441
Past Month Cigarette Use	452	26	88	339
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,029	86	113	830
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	20	4	7	9
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	30	7	10	13
Alcohol Dependence	36	4	10	21
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	81	9	25	47
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	94	13	30	51
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	25	6	10	9
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	115 ⁷	--	25	91

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.98 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *West Virginia*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.03	10.13	14.91	2.85
Past Month Marijuana Use	3.96	7.03	11.91	2.33
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.69	5.32	6.58	1.76
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.35	1.47	4.23	0.88
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	48.23	39.89	29.21	52.25
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.29	6.43	4.88	0.11
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	36.45	17.00	51.57	36.29
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	18.20	11.75	37.71	15.82
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	45.32	41.08	33.36	47.73
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	37.49	21.36	54.04	36.71
Past Month Cigarette Use	29.43	18.27	45.13	28.21
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	66.95	61.10	58.16	69.04
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.30	2.69	3.54	0.78
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.95	4.85	5.04	1.12
Alcohol Dependence	2.31	3.09	5.28	1.75
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	5.24	6.68	12.70	3.88
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	6.12	8.91	15.67	4.26
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.63	4.42	4.95	0.77
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	8.35 ⁷	--	12.72	7.64

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.99 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Wisconsin, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLCIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	277	49	99	130
Past Month Marijuana Use	218	38	89	91
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	120	21	34	66
Past Year Cocaine Use	74	8	30	36
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	1,673	167	134	1,372
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	73	32	36	5
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	2,619	100	408	2,112
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	1,242	63	293	885
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,728	182	174	1,372
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	1,289	89	288	913
Past Month Cigarette Use	1,062	76	257	728
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	2,977	297	362	2,318
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	48	10	18	19
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	87	20	34	33
Alcohol Dependence	96	10	29	56
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	281	31	95	155
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	319	40	107	172
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	77	18	32	28
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	271 ⁷	--	70	201

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.100 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in *Wisconsin*, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	6.30	10.08	16.84	3.91
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.95	7.80	15.21	2.75
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.74	4.26	5.71	2.00
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.68	1.62	5.06	1.09
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	38.24	34.60	22.84	41.45
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.78	6.68	6.11	0.16
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	59.84	20.67	69.37	63.80
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	28.34	13.11	49.95	26.75
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	39.47	37.63	29.65	41.45
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	29.42	18.35	49.04	27.57
Past Month Cigarette Use	24.22	15.85	43.82	22.00
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	67.99	61.64	61.56	70.03
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.08	2.11	3.11	0.58
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.98	4.20	5.77	1.00
Alcohol Dependence	2.18	2.12	4.95	1.71
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.41	6.51	16.20	4.68
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.26	8.38	18.25	5.18
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.76	3.69	5.44	0.83
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	6.95 ⁷	--	11.90	6.08

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.101 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Marijuana Initiates, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Wyoming, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	23	5	10	9
Past Month Marijuana Use	18	4	8	7
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	11	2	4	4
Past Year Cocaine Use	6	1	3	3
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	165	17	16	132
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	8	3	4	0
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	219	10	38	171
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	99	6	27	65
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	174	17	18	138
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	144	10	32	102
Past Month Cigarette Use	112	8	27	77
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	270	28	35	206
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	5	1	2	2
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	8	2	4	2
Alcohol Dependence	10	1	4	5
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	27	4	11	12
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	30	4	12	14
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	7	2	3	2
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	25 ⁷	--	7	18

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table C.102 Percentages Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana, Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Treatment Gap, and Serious Mental Illness in Wyoming, by Age Group: 2000 and 2001

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
ILLICIT DRUGS				
Past Month Any Illicit Drug ¹ Use	5.70	10.01	15.79	3.04
Past Month Marijuana Use	4.35	7.63	12.54	2.23
Past Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana ¹	2.57	4.77	6.78	1.40
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.52	1.57	4.70	0.88
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	40.18	36.24	26.32	43.52
Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates ²	1.97	6.97	6.71	0.13
ALCOHOL				
Past Month Alcohol Use	53.34	20.48	63.80	56.36
Past Month Binge Alcohol ³ Use	24.08	13.67	45.30	21.50
Perception of Great Risk of Drinking Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	42.29	36.74	30.09	45.56
TOBACCO				
Past Month Tobacco ⁴ Use	35.11	21.10	53.75	33.59
Past Month Cigarette Use	27.23	16.79	44.97	25.35
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	65.63	60.15	58.44	67.91
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE,⁵ AND TREATMENT				
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence	1.24	2.22	3.81	0.58
Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	1.94	3.97	6.07	0.81
Alcohol Dependence	2.43	2.54	6.23	1.66
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	6.48	7.67	17.74	4.07
Alcohol or Illicit Drug ¹ Dependence or Abuse	7.38	9.17	20.25	4.56
Illicit Drug Treatment Gap ⁶	1.71	3.49	5.34	0.72
Serious Mental Illness ⁷	7.19 ⁷	--	12.35	6.15

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

¹ Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

² Average Annual Rate = {(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months)/[(Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months * 0.5) + Number of persons who never used marijuana]}/2. Both the computation components, Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months and Number of persons who never used marijuana, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

⁴ Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁵ Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

⁶ Illicit Drug Treatment Gap is defined as the number of persons who needed treatment in the past year but did not receive treatment in a specialty substance abuse treatment facility.

⁷ Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. SMI estimates are based on 2001 data only. Data for SMI are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Appendix D: Tables Showing Estimated Numbers Based on Model-Based Estimates

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Table D.1 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Any Illicit Drug, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	15,026		2,423		5,056		7,546	
Alabama	210	(173 - 252)	34	(28 - 42)	73	(60 - 87)	103	(75 - 139)
Alaska	45	(38 - 53)	8	(6 - 9)	16	(14 - 19)	21	(15 - 28)
Arizona	262	(218 - 311)	49	(40 - 59)	85	(71 - 100)	128	(94 - 171)
Arkansas	143	(121 - 168)	25	(21 - 30)	51	(44 - 60)	67	(49 - 88)
California	2,159	(1,955 - 2,377)	312	(283 - 344)	642	(587 - 699)	1,205	(1,022 - 1,410)
Colorado	316	(269 - 368)	49	(41 - 59)	117	(101 - 134)	150	(112 - 196)
Connecticut	204	(170 - 241)	35	(29 - 42)	70	(59 - 81)	99	(72 - 132)
Delaware	48	(40 - 57)	8	(6 - 9)	17	(15 - 20)	23	(17 - 31)
District of Columbia	34	(28 - 42)	4	(3 - 5)	10	(9 - 12)	20	(15 - 27)
Florida	771	(687 - 861)	119	(105 - 135)	223	(201 - 246)	428	(353 - 514)
Georgia	394	(324 - 473)	57	(46 - 69)	136	(113 - 163)	200	(145 - 269)
Hawaii	71	(57 - 87)	11	(9 - 13)	22	(18 - 27)	38	(26 - 53)
Idaho	57	(47 - 68)	10	(8 - 13)	22	(18 - 26)	25	(18 - 34)
Illinois	704	(635 - 778)	110	(98 - 123)	245	(224 - 267)	349	(290 - 417)
Indiana	258	(210 - 312)	46	(38 - 56)	92	(76 - 111)	119	(83 - 165)
Iowa	106	(87 - 128)	19	(15 - 24)	42	(34 - 51)	45	(31 - 63)
Kansas	132	(110 - 155)	27	(22 - 33)	51	(43 - 61)	53	(38 - 73)
Kentucky	220	(184 - 260)	39	(32 - 46)	80	(68 - 93)	101	(73 - 136)
Louisiana	236	(196 - 280)	42	(34 - 50)	87	(73 - 102)	107	(77 - 144)
Maine	89	(76 - 104)	15	(12 - 18)	33	(28 - 37)	41	(31 - 54)
Maryland	266	(222 - 316)	46	(38 - 56)	88	(74 - 103)	132	(96 - 175)
Massachusetts	552	(470 - 642)	72	(60 - 84)	155	(134 - 177)	326	(254 - 409)
Michigan	602	(550 - 657)	105	(95 - 115)	207	(191 - 224)	290	(245 - 341)
Minnesota	262	(219 - 309)	52	(43 - 63)	99	(84 - 116)	111	(80 - 149)
Mississippi	128	(106 - 153)	23	(18 - 28)	50	(42 - 60)	55	(39 - 75)
Missouri	257	(214 - 306)	48	(39 - 58)	90	(74 - 107)	120	(87 - 160)
Montana	47	(40 - 56)	11	(9 - 13)	18	(16 - 21)	18	(13 - 25)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.1 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Any Illicit Drug, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	63	(52 - 77)	14	(11 - 17)	24	(19 - 29)	26	(18 - 36)
Nevada	113	(94 - 135)	19	(16 - 23)	33	(27 - 40)	61	(46 - 79)
New Hampshire	82	(69 - 96)	15	(13 - 18)	30	(26 - 35)	36	(27 - 48)
New Jersey	390	(325 - 465)	58	(47 - 70)	144	(122 - 169)	188	(136 - 254)
New Mexico	108	(91 - 128)	23	(19 - 28)	33	(27 - 39)	53	(39 - 70)
New York	1,010	(911 - 1,117)	140	(124 - 157)	351	(322 - 382)	519	(432 - 618)
North Carolina	500	(418 - 592)	65	(54 - 79)	143	(120 - 168)	292	(221 - 376)
North Dakota	22	(17 - 26)	5	(4 - 6)	9	(7 - 11)	7	(5 - 11)
Ohio	550	(497 - 606)	91	(81 - 102)	202	(185 - 220)	257	(213 - 307)
Oklahoma	148	(122 - 178)	30	(24 - 37)	50	(41 - 61)	68	(48 - 93)
Oregon	246	(208 - 287)	34	(28 - 41)	84	(72 - 97)	128	(97 - 166)
Pennsylvania	596	(537 - 660)	96	(86 - 107)	195	(178 - 213)	305	(253 - 363)
Rhode Island	67	(57 - 79)	11	(9 - 13)	23	(20 - 26)	34	(25 - 44)
South Carolina	182	(149 - 219)	29	(24 - 36)	61	(51 - 73)	91	(65 - 124)
South Dakota	27	(22 - 33)	6	(5 - 8)	10	(8 - 13)	10	(7 - 15)
Tennessee	286	(235 - 343)	48	(39 - 58)	91	(75 - 110)	146	(106 - 196)
Texas	861	(773 - 955)	164	(146 - 184)	326	(295 - 360)	370	(298 - 454)
Utah	85	(68 - 104)	16	(12 - 21)	35	(28 - 44)	33	(22 - 48)
Vermont	54	(46 - 62)	9	(7 - 10)	20	(18 - 22)	25	(19 - 33)
Virginia	314	(261 - 374)	48	(39 - 58)	114	(94 - 136)	152	(111 - 203)
Washington	370	(308 - 440)	57	(48 - 68)	117	(99 - 136)	196	(145 - 258)
West Virginia	77	(63 - 93)	14	(12 - 17)	29	(24 - 35)	34	(24 - 47)
Wisconsin	277	(232 - 325)	49	(40 - 58)	99	(83 - 117)	130	(96 - 171)
Wyoming	23	(20 - 28)	5	(4 - 6)	10	(8 - 11)	9	(6 - 13)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.2 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	11,433		1,794		4,264		5,375	
Alabama	152	(121 - 187)	22	(16 - 28)	58	(46 - 71)	72	(50 - 101)
Alaska	34	(29 - 41)	6	(5 - 8)	14	(12 - 16)	14	(10 - 19)
Arizona	179	(144 - 220)	33	(25 - 41)	65	(53 - 78)	82	(56 - 115)
Arkansas	106	(87 - 128)	16	(13 - 20)	41	(34 - 49)	50	(35 - 68)
California	1,578	(1,407 - 1,763)	231	(205 - 258)	531	(480 - 586)	816	(668 - 986)
Colorado	254	(213 - 300)	40	(32 - 49)	98	(83 - 113)	116	(84 - 156)
Connecticut	170	(140 - 203)	29	(23 - 35)	62	(52 - 74)	79	(56 - 108)
Delaware	40	(33 - 48)	6	(5 - 7)	15	(13 - 18)	19	(14 - 26)
District of Columbia	25	(20 - 31)	3	(2 - 3)	8	(7 - 10)	14	(10 - 20)
Florida	600	(528 - 679)	90	(78 - 103)	183	(163 - 204)	327	(263 - 402)
Georgia	296	(239 - 362)	37	(29 - 47)	113	(92 - 137)	146	(102 - 201)
Hawaii	55	(43 - 70)	9	(6 - 11)	18	(14 - 22)	29	(19 - 43)
Idaho	46	(37 - 57)	8	(6 - 10)	20	(16 - 24)	19	(13 - 27)
Illinois	551	(496 - 610)	84	(74 - 96)	218	(199 - 238)	248	(203 - 301)
Indiana	193	(155 - 237)	37	(29 - 47)	75	(61 - 92)	81	(55 - 115)
Iowa	83	(66 - 102)	14	(10 - 18)	37	(30 - 45)	32	(21 - 47)
Kansas	101	(83 - 122)	19	(15 - 24)	43	(35 - 52)	39	(27 - 54)
Kentucky	163	(135 - 195)	29	(24 - 36)	62	(51 - 74)	72	(51 - 98)
Louisiana	135	(109 - 166)	24	(18 - 30)	60	(48 - 73)	52	(34 - 75)
Maine	76	(64 - 89)	12	(10 - 14)	29	(25 - 33)	35	(26 - 46)
Maryland	202	(162 - 247)	34	(27 - 42)	73	(60 - 87)	95	(65 - 134)
Massachusetts	456	(383 - 538)	63	(51 - 76)	150	(130 - 172)	244	(182 - 319)
Michigan	484	(438 - 533)	81	(72 - 91)	182	(165 - 199)	221	(183 - 265)
Minnesota	212	(176 - 253)	39	(31 - 48)	89	(74 - 105)	85	(59 - 117)
Mississippi	87	(70 - 106)	14	(11 - 18)	40	(32 - 49)	33	(22 - 47)
Missouri	200	(163 - 242)	35	(28 - 44)	77	(63 - 93)	88	(62 - 121)
Montana	39	(32 - 46)	8	(6 - 10)	16	(14 - 19)	15	(10 - 21)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.2 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of *Marijuana*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	51	(41 - 62)	10	(8 - 13)	20	(16 - 25)	20	(13 - 29)
Nevada	80	(65 - 98)	15	(12 - 18)	27	(21 - 33)	39	(28 - 53)
New Hampshire	71	(60 - 84)	13	(11 - 15)	26	(22 - 31)	32	(23 - 42)
New Jersey	299	(243 - 364)	39	(31 - 49)	119	(98 - 142)	141	(98 - 197)
New Mexico	87	(71 - 105)	20	(16 - 24)	29	(24 - 35)	38	(26 - 53)
New York	784	(706 - 868)	108	(94 - 124)	317	(289 - 347)	358	(292 - 435)
North Carolina	368	(299 - 446)	44	(34 - 55)	122	(102 - 145)	202	(146 - 271)
North Dakota	17	(14 - 21)	4	(3 - 5)	8	(6 - 10)	6	(4 - 9)
Ohio	428	(385 - 475)	67	(59 - 77)	174	(158 - 191)	186	(151 - 228)
Oklahoma	97	(77 - 122)	20	(15 - 26)	36	(28 - 45)	42	(28 - 60)
Oregon	203	(168 - 241)	26	(20 - 32)	73	(62 - 85)	104	(76 - 138)
Pennsylvania	479	(429 - 534)	73	(64 - 83)	176	(159 - 193)	230	(188 - 280)
Rhode Island	56	(46 - 66)	9	(7 - 11)	21	(17 - 24)	27	(19 - 36)
South Carolina	131	(105 - 160)	21	(17 - 27)	51	(42 - 61)	59	(40 - 83)
South Dakota	23	(18 - 28)	5	(4 - 6)	9	(7 - 12)	8	(6 - 12)
Tennessee	221	(179 - 270)	35	(28 - 44)	78	(63 - 95)	108	(76 - 149)
Texas	588	(519 - 662)	114	(98 - 131)	246	(218 - 276)	228	(176 - 291)
Utah	60	(47 - 75)	12	(9 - 16)	27	(21 - 34)	21	(13 - 32)
Vermont	46	(40 - 54)	7	(6 - 8)	18	(16 - 20)	21	(16 - 28)
Virginia	243	(198 - 295)	32	(25 - 41)	95	(77 - 116)	116	(82 - 158)
Washington	285	(233 - 344)	48	(39 - 58)	97	(80 - 117)	139	(99 - 190)
West Virginia	61	(48 - 75)	10	(8 - 12)	23	(19 - 28)	28	(19 - 40)
Wisconsin	218	(180 - 259)	38	(30 - 46)	89	(74 - 106)	91	(65 - 124)
Wyoming	18	(15 - 22)	4	(3 - 5)	8	(6 - 9)	7	(5 - 9)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.3 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	96,292		8,637		8,321		79,334	
Alabama	1,853	(1,727 - 1,980)	158	(144 - 171)	172	(153 - 192)	1,524	(1,403 - 1,643)
Alaska	174	(160 - 188)	20	(18 - 22)	16	(14 - 18)	138	(125 - 151)
Arizona	1,694	(1,572 - 1,818)	149	(133 - 165)	155	(137 - 174)	1,390	(1,274 - 1,508)
Arkansas	1,041	(974 - 1,110)	89	(81 - 97)	89	(79 - 100)	863	(798 - 927)
California	10,847	(10,400 - 11,298)	977	(929 - 1,027)	1,156	(1,090 - 1,224)	8,713	(8,277 - 9,153)
Colorado	1,170	(1,064 - 1,279)	103	(92 - 116)	94	(80 - 110)	972	(871 - 1,076)
Connecticut	942	(862 - 1,024)	78	(69 - 87)	63	(54 - 73)	801	(724 - 880)
Delaware	233	(214 - 252)	20	(18 - 23)	20	(17 - 23)	193	(174 - 211)
District of Columbia	164	(150 - 178)	12	(11 - 14)	13	(11 - 14)	139	(125 - 152)
Florida	6,048	(5,813 - 6,284)	501	(476 - 527)	480	(452 - 509)	5,067	(4,835 - 5,298)
Georgia	2,883	(2,677 - 3,093)	248	(226 - 270)	250	(220 - 282)	2,385	(2,187 - 2,584)
Hawaii	378	(345 - 412)	28	(25 - 32)	29	(25 - 34)	321	(289 - 353)
Idaho	459	(430 - 490)	51	(46 - 56)	47	(42 - 53)	361	(333 - 390)
Illinois	4,170	(4,007 - 4,333)	382	(363 - 402)	363	(339 - 387)	3,425	(3,267 - 3,584)
Indiana	2,199	(2,042 - 2,358)	209	(190 - 227)	187	(164 - 212)	1,803	(1,655 - 1,953)
Iowa	1,105	(1,029 - 1,181)	110	(101 - 120)	101	(90 - 112)	894	(823 - 966)
Kansas	934	(867 - 1,003)	91	(82 - 100)	73	(63 - 84)	770	(705 - 835)
Kentucky	1,589	(1,483 - 1,696)	133	(121 - 145)	135	(120 - 149)	1,322	(1,219 - 1,423)
Louisiana	1,699	(1,592 - 1,806)	158	(144 - 173)	164	(145 - 183)	1,377	(1,277 - 1,477)
Maine	373	(343 - 404)	32	(28 - 36)	20	(17 - 25)	321	(292 - 350)
Maryland	1,680	(1,542 - 1,821)	146	(131 - 161)	132	(116 - 148)	1,402	(1,270 - 1,537)
Massachusetts	1,692	(1,534 - 1,857)	134	(118 - 151)	102	(85 - 120)	1,456	(1,304 - 1,613)
Michigan	3,320	(3,184 - 3,458)	307	(290 - 324)	257	(239 - 275)	2,757	(2,626 - 2,889)
Minnesota	1,578	(1,457 - 1,702)	167	(151 - 182)	129	(112 - 147)	1,282	(1,166 - 1,400)
Mississippi	1,221	(1,144 - 1,297)	123	(113 - 133)	135	(121 - 148)	963	(891 - 1,034)
Missouri	2,001	(1,860 - 2,146)	191	(174 - 209)	168	(148 - 189)	1,642	(1,507 - 1,778)
Montana	313	(290 - 337)	30	(27 - 33)	25	(22 - 28)	259	(237 - 281)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.3 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	570	(530 - 611)	60	(55 - 66)	52	(46 - 59)	457	(419 - 496)
Nevada	628	(580 - 677)	52	(46 - 58)	50	(44 - 57)	526	(481 - 572)
New Hampshire	335	(304 - 367)	30	(27 - 33)	23	(20 - 27)	281	(252 - 312)
New Jersey	2,876	(2,668 - 3,087)	240	(220 - 261)	206	(179 - 234)	2,430	(2,230 - 2,633)
New Mexico	579	(535 - 624)	50	(44 - 56)	56	(49 - 64)	473	(431 - 515)
New York	6,408	(6,146 - 6,671)	490	(463 - 517)	482	(450 - 516)	5,436	(5,179 - 5,693)
North Carolina	2,679	(2,487 - 2,875)	246	(224 - 268)	184	(159 - 210)	2,250	(2,064 - 2,438)
North Dakota	238	(223 - 254)	23	(21 - 25)	19	(17 - 22)	196	(182 - 211)
Ohio	3,774	(3,624 - 3,925)	357	(339 - 375)	317	(295 - 339)	3,101	(2,955 - 3,247)
Oklahoma	1,313	(1,226 - 1,400)	122	(110 - 135)	133	(118 - 149)	1,058	(976 - 1,140)
Oregon	939	(847 - 1,035)	89	(79 - 99)	71	(61 - 83)	779	(691 - 869)
Pennsylvania	4,547	(4,373 - 4,723)	382	(364 - 401)	313	(292 - 335)	3,852	(3,680 - 4,024)
Rhode Island	315	(289 - 342)	25	(23 - 28)	17	(15 - 21)	272	(247 - 298)
South Carolina	1,485	(1,382 - 1,589)	132	(120 - 144)	142	(127 - 158)	1,211	(1,113 - 1,309)
South Dakota	254	(235 - 273)	27	(24 - 29)	25	(22 - 29)	202	(185 - 219)
Tennessee	2,089	(1,941 - 2,241)	178	(161 - 195)	164	(142 - 187)	1,748	(1,606 - 1,890)
Texas	7,935	(7,659 - 8,212)	763	(727 - 798)	821	(775 - 867)	6,352	(6,084 - 6,619)
Utah	763	(711 - 815)	98	(89 - 107)	120	(107 - 132)	545	(499 - 591)
Vermont	144	(130 - 159)	13	(11 - 15)	9	(8 - 11)	122	(109 - 136)
Virginia	2,373	(2,204 - 2,544)	211	(193 - 230)	187	(162 - 212)	1,975	(1,813 - 2,138)
Washington	1,708	(1,556 - 1,864)	164	(147 - 181)	148	(128 - 169)	1,396	(1,252 - 1,545)
West Virginia	741	(694 - 788)	56	(51 - 61)	57	(50 - 64)	628	(583 - 673)
Wisconsin	1,673	(1,541 - 1,812)	167	(151 - 183)	134	(116 - 154)	1,372	(1,245 - 1,502)
Wyoming	165	(153 - 178)	17	(15 - 19)	16	(14 - 18)	132	(121 - 144)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.4 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Average Annual *Marijuana Initiates*, by Age Group and State: Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	2,345		1,266		923		156	
Alabama	35	(30 - 41)	17	(14 - 21)	15	(12 - 19)	2	(1 - 4)
Alaska	6	(5 - 7)	4	(3 - 5)	2	(2 - 3)	0	(0 - 0)
Arizona	42	(35 - 49)	25	(21 - 31)	14	(10 - 18)	3	(1 - 4)
Arkansas	23	(20 - 27)	12	(10 - 15)	9	(7 - 12)	2	(1 - 3)
California	263	(240 - 288)	149	(134 - 164)	96	(81 - 114)	18	(11 - 29)
Colorado	38	(32 - 45)	23	(19 - 27)	13	(9 - 17)	3	(1 - 5)
Connecticut	27	(23 - 32)	16	(13 - 19)	10	(7 - 12)	2	(1 - 3)
Delaware	8	(7 - 9)	4	(4 - 5)	3	(2 - 4)	0	(0 - 1)
District of Columbia	4	(4 - 5)	2	(1 - 2)	2	(2 - 3)	0	(0 - 1)
Florida	114	(103 - 125)	67	(60 - 76)	38	(32 - 45)	8	(5 - 13)
Georgia	62	(52 - 72)	31	(26 - 38)	26	(20 - 33)	5	(3 - 9)
Hawaii	10	(8 - 12)	6	(5 - 7)	4	(3 - 5)	0	(0 - 1)
Idaho	12	(10 - 14)	6	(5 - 8)	5	(4 - 6)	1	(0 - 1)
Illinois	111	(101 - 121)	59	(53 - 66)	45	(38 - 51)	7	(4 - 11)
Indiana	50	(43 - 59)	28	(23 - 33)	19	(15 - 25)	4	(2 - 6)
Iowa	23	(20 - 28)	12	(9 - 14)	10	(8 - 13)	1	(1 - 3)
Kansas	26	(22 - 30)	14	(11 - 17)	11	(8 - 14)	1	(1 - 2)
Kentucky	38	(33 - 44)	20	(17 - 24)	15	(12 - 19)	3	(1 - 5)
Louisiana	37	(31 - 43)	19	(15 - 23)	15	(12 - 20)	3	(1 - 4)
Maine	11	(9 - 13)	6	(5 - 7)	5	(4 - 6)	1	(0 - 1)
Maryland	44	(38 - 51)	23	(19 - 28)	18	(14 - 22)	3	(2 - 5)
Massachusetts	60	(52 - 69)	34	(28 - 40)	22	(18 - 28)	3	(2 - 6)
Michigan	94	(86 - 103)	51	(46 - 57)	36	(32 - 42)	6	(4 - 9)
Minnesota	53	(45 - 61)	27	(22 - 32)	23	(18 - 28)	3	(1 - 5)
Mississippi	25	(21 - 29)	12	(10 - 15)	10	(8 - 13)	2	(1 - 4)
Missouri	51	(44 - 59)	28	(23 - 34)	20	(16 - 25)	3	(2 - 5)
Montana	9	(8 - 10)	5	(4 - 6)	4	(3 - 5)	0	(0 - 1)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.4 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Average Annual *Marijuana Initiates*, by Age Group and State: Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	17	(14 - 19)	9	(7 - 10)	7	(6 - 9)	1	(1 - 2)
Nevada	17	(14 - 20)	10	(8 - 12)	6	(4 - 7)	1	(1 - 2)
New Hampshire	11	(10 - 13)	6	(5 - 8)	4	(3 - 6)	1	(0 - 1)
New Jersey	64	(55 - 74)	32	(27 - 38)	27	(21 - 34)	5	(3 - 8)
New Mexico	19	(16 - 22)	12	(10 - 14)	6	(5 - 8)	1	(0 - 2)
New York	146	(133 - 160)	77	(69 - 85)	59	(51 - 68)	11	(7 - 17)
North Carolina	66	(57 - 77)	34	(28 - 41)	28	(21 - 35)	4	(2 - 8)
North Dakota	7	(6 - 8)	4	(3 - 5)	3	(2 - 4)	0	(0 - 1)
Ohio	97	(89 - 106)	53	(47 - 59)	38	(33 - 44)	6	(3 - 9)
Oklahoma	32	(27 - 38)	18	(15 - 22)	12	(10 - 15)	2	(1 - 3)
Oregon	28	(24 - 32)	16	(13 - 19)	11	(8 - 13)	2	(1 - 3)
Pennsylvania	98	(89 - 107)	51	(45 - 57)	40	(35 - 46)	6	(4 - 10)
Rhode Island	9	(8 - 11)	5	(4 - 6)	3	(2 - 4)	1	(0 - 1)
South Carolina	35	(30 - 41)	19	(15 - 23)	14	(11 - 18)	2	(1 - 4)
South Dakota	7	(6 - 8)	4	(3 - 5)	3	(2 - 3)	0	(0 - 1)
Tennessee	47	(40 - 55)	25	(21 - 30)	19	(14 - 24)	3	(2 - 5)
Texas	168	(152 - 184)	85	(76 - 96)	71	(61 - 82)	11	(7 - 19)
Utah	20	(16 - 24)	10	(8 - 13)	9	(7 - 12)	1	(1 - 2)
Vermont	7	(6 - 8)	4	(3 - 5)	3	(2 - 3)	0	(0 - 1)
Virginia	52	(44 - 61)	25	(20 - 30)	23	(17 - 30)	4	(2 - 7)
Washington	52	(45 - 60)	28	(23 - 34)	21	(16 - 26)	3	(2 - 5)
West Virginia	14	(12 - 16)	8	(6 - 9)	6	(4 - 7)	1	(1 - 2)
Wisconsin	51	(44 - 59)	28	(23 - 33)	20	(15 - 25)	3	(2 - 6)
Wyoming	5	(4 - 6)	3	(2 - 3)	2	(2 - 3)	0	(0 - 0)

NOTE: Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates = Number of Marijuana Initiates in past 24 months/2.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.5 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	6,405		1,117		2,006		3,282	
Alabama	98	(76 - 124)	18	(14 - 24)	33	(25 - 43)	47	(30 - 69)
Alaska	14	(11 - 18)	3	(2 - 4)	5	(4 - 7)	6	(4 - 9)
Arizona	135	(107 - 167)	26	(20 - 34)	42	(32 - 53)	67	(45 - 95)
Arkansas	68	(53 - 84)	14	(11 - 17)	23	(18 - 29)	31	(20 - 46)
California	918	(789 - 1,062)	138	(119 - 160)	260	(223 - 301)	520	(404 - 658)
Colorado	117	(94 - 144)	20	(15 - 26)	44	(35 - 55)	53	(35 - 76)
Connecticut	78	(61 - 97)	16	(12 - 21)	23	(17 - 29)	39	(26 - 57)
Delaware	19	(15 - 23)	3	(2 - 4)	6	(5 - 8)	9	(6 - 13)
District of Columbia	15	(11 - 19)	2	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	9	(6 - 13)
Florida	312	(265 - 366)	52	(44 - 63)	100	(85 - 117)	160	(120 - 209)
Georgia	174	(135 - 220)	31	(24 - 40)	55	(41 - 71)	88	(57 - 129)
Hawaii	26	(19 - 34)	5	(3 - 6)	8	(6 - 11)	13	(8 - 20)
Idaho	23	(18 - 31)	5	(4 - 7)	8	(6 - 11)	10	(6 - 16)
Illinois	284	(243 - 330)	43	(36 - 51)	80	(68 - 94)	161	(124 - 205)
Indiana	126	(98 - 159)	23	(18 - 30)	42	(32 - 55)	60	(39 - 89)
Iowa	49	(36 - 64)	10	(8 - 14)	16	(12 - 21)	23	(13 - 36)
Kansas	63	(49 - 79)	12	(9 - 15)	19	(14 - 25)	32	(21 - 46)
Kentucky	93	(73 - 116)	16	(12 - 20)	32	(25 - 41)	45	(30 - 65)
Louisiana	126	(100 - 158)	25	(19 - 33)	43	(33 - 54)	59	(39 - 85)
Maine	31	(25 - 38)	6	(5 - 8)	11	(9 - 14)	14	(9 - 20)
Maryland	113	(88 - 142)	21	(16 - 27)	33	(25 - 42)	59	(39 - 85)
Massachusetts	183	(141 - 232)	26	(19 - 33)	48	(36 - 61)	110	(74 - 156)
Michigan	220	(190 - 254)	44	(37 - 51)	71	(60 - 82)	106	(80 - 137)
Minnesota	107	(84 - 133)	21	(16 - 27)	37	(28 - 47)	49	(32 - 72)
Mississippi	61	(48 - 76)	12	(9 - 16)	21	(16 - 28)	27	(18 - 40)
Missouri	103	(78 - 133)	22	(17 - 29)	31	(23 - 42)	49	(31 - 76)
Montana	20	(16 - 25)	5	(4 - 6)	7	(5 - 9)	9	(6 - 13)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.5 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	28	(21 - 37)	6	(4 - 8)	9	(7 - 13)	13	(7 - 21)
Nevada	50	(39 - 65)	9	(7 - 12)	14	(11 - 19)	27	(18 - 40)
New Hampshire	34	(27 - 42)	7	(5 - 9)	11	(9 - 14)	16	(10 - 23)
New Jersey	166	(129 - 209)	29	(22 - 36)	52	(39 - 67)	85	(55 - 126)
New Mexico	40	(31 - 51)	8	(6 - 10)	12	(9 - 16)	20	(13 - 30)
New York	416	(353 - 488)	55	(45 - 66)	118	(100 - 138)	244	(187 - 313)
North Carolina	183	(142 - 231)	34	(27 - 44)	50	(37 - 65)	98	(65 - 143)
North Dakota	11	(8 - 15)	3	(2 - 3)	4	(3 - 5)	5	(3 - 8)
Ohio	233	(200 - 270)	44	(38 - 52)	76	(65 - 88)	113	(85 - 147)
Oklahoma	82	(63 - 104)	16	(12 - 21)	26	(20 - 34)	39	(25 - 58)
Oregon	89	(70 - 111)	15	(11 - 19)	29	(22 - 37)	45	(30 - 65)
Pennsylvania	274	(235 - 318)	47	(40 - 54)	85	(73 - 97)	143	(110 - 183)
Rhode Island	25	(19 - 31)	5	(3 - 6)	8	(6 - 10)	12	(8 - 18)
South Carolina	86	(67 - 108)	14	(11 - 18)	27	(21 - 35)	45	(29 - 65)
South Dakota	13	(10 - 17)	3	(2 - 4)	5	(4 - 6)	5	(3 - 9)
Tennessee	136	(104 - 174)	27	(20 - 35)	39	(29 - 51)	70	(45 - 103)
Texas	441	(384 - 503)	87	(74 - 101)	167	(145 - 192)	187	(141 - 243)
Utah	47	(36 - 59)	9	(6 - 12)	18	(13 - 24)	20	(12 - 30)
Vermont	18	(15 - 23)	3	(2 - 4)	7	(5 - 8)	9	(6 - 13)
Virginia	146	(114 - 184)	24	(19 - 31)	50	(37 - 65)	72	(47 - 105)
Washington	141	(111 - 175)	24	(18 - 31)	48	(37 - 61)	69	(45 - 99)
West Virginia	41	(33 - 52)	7	(6 - 10)	13	(10 - 17)	21	(14 - 30)
Wisconsin	120	(93 - 152)	21	(15 - 27)	34	(25 - 44)	66	(44 - 96)
Wyoming	11	(8 - 13)	2	(2 - 3)	4	(3 - 5)	4	(3 - 6)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana includes cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.
 NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.6 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Year Users of Cocaine, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	3,810		377		1,465		1,969	
Alabama	55	(37 - 77)	5	(3 - 8)	20	(14 - 27)	29	(16 - 49)
Alaska	11	(8 - 14)	1	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 6)	5	(3 - 8)
Arizona	91	(67 - 122)	13	(9 - 19)	35	(26 - 45)	43	(25 - 70)
Arkansas	34	(24 - 46)	3	(2 - 5)	12	(9 - 16)	18	(11 - 29)
California	536	(440 - 646)	56	(44 - 70)	194	(164 - 227)	287	(205 - 389)
Colorado	95	(70 - 126)	8	(5 - 12)	41	(32 - 53)	46	(27 - 74)
Connecticut	48	(34 - 65)	5	(3 - 7)	16	(12 - 21)	27	(16 - 43)
Delaware	14	(10 - 19)	1	(0 - 1)	5	(4 - 6)	8	(5 - 13)
District of Columbia	11	(7 - 16)	0	(0 - 0)	3	(2 - 3)	8	(5 - 13)
Florida	187	(150 - 231)	17	(13 - 22)	65	(54 - 77)	106	(74 - 147)
Georgia	110	(78 - 151)	9	(6 - 14)	43	(31 - 56)	59	(34 - 95)
Hawaii	12	(8 - 17)	2	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 6)	6	(3 - 10)
Idaho	14	(10 - 19)	2	(1 - 3)	6	(4 - 8)	6	(3 - 10)
Illinois	179	(145 - 219)	12	(8 - 16)	66	(55 - 78)	102	(73 - 140)
Indiana	72	(52 - 97)	9	(6 - 13)	32	(24 - 42)	31	(18 - 52)
Iowa	33	(23 - 45)	4	(3 - 6)	13	(10 - 18)	15	(9 - 25)
Kansas	34	(25 - 47)	3	(2 - 5)	15	(11 - 19)	17	(10 - 27)
Kentucky	60	(44 - 78)	5	(3 - 7)	26	(19 - 33)	29	(18 - 45)
Louisiana	58	(40 - 82)	6	(4 - 8)	21	(15 - 28)	32	(18 - 53)
Maine	15	(11 - 20)	2	(1 - 3)	6	(4 - 8)	7	(4 - 11)
Maryland	61	(42 - 84)	6	(4 - 8)	20	(14 - 26)	35	(20 - 57)
Massachusetts	120	(84 - 165)	9	(6 - 13)	39	(29 - 51)	72	(43 - 115)
Michigan	109	(89 - 134)	12	(9 - 15)	48	(40 - 57)	50	(33 - 72)
Minnesota	78	(58 - 104)	9	(6 - 12)	33	(25 - 43)	37	(22 - 59)
Mississippi	30	(20 - 42)	2	(1 - 4)	13	(9 - 18)	15	(7 - 26)
Missouri	56	(39 - 78)	7	(4 - 10)	23	(16 - 31)	26	(14 - 46)
Montana	13	(10 - 18)	2	(1 - 2)	6	(5 - 8)	6	(3 - 9)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.6 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Year Users of Cocaine, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	17	(12 - 24)	2	(1 - 3)	7	(5 - 10)	8	(4 - 14)
Nevada	34	(24 - 46)	4	(2 - 5)	11	(8 - 15)	19	(11 - 30)
New Hampshire	18	(13 - 24)	2	(1 - 3)	7	(5 - 10)	9	(5 - 14)
New Jersey	88	(60 - 125)	7	(4 - 11)	36	(26 - 48)	46	(24 - 79)
New Mexico	41	(29 - 54)	6	(4 - 8)	15	(11 - 20)	20	(11 - 33)
New York	246	(201 - 299)	18	(14 - 25)	91	(76 - 108)	137	(98 - 185)
North Carolina	98	(70 - 134)	8	(6 - 12)	35	(25 - 46)	55	(33 - 87)
North Dakota	8	(6 - 11)	1	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	4	(2 - 6)
Ohio	126	(100 - 156)	11	(8 - 15)	52	(43 - 62)	63	(43 - 90)
Oklahoma	35	(24 - 49)	4	(3 - 7)	13	(9 - 19)	17	(9 - 29)
Oregon	44	(32 - 59)	4	(3 - 7)	19	(14 - 24)	21	(12 - 34)
Pennsylvania	165	(137 - 198)	14	(11 - 19)	61	(52 - 72)	90	(65 - 120)
Rhode Island	14	(10 - 19)	1	(1 - 2)	6	(4 - 8)	7	(4 - 11)
South Carolina	51	(36 - 71)	4	(3 - 6)	20	(14 - 26)	27	(15 - 46)
South Dakota	9	(6 - 11)	1	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	3	(2 - 6)
Tennessee	68	(47 - 95)	8	(5 - 11)	24	(17 - 33)	37	(21 - 61)
Texas	313	(261 - 372)	42	(33 - 54)	134	(113 - 156)	137	(95 - 191)
Utah	24	(17 - 33)	3	(2 - 5)	12	(8 - 16)	9	(5 - 16)
Vermont	11	(8 - 14)	1	(1 - 1)	5	(4 - 6)	5	(3 - 8)
Virginia	86	(62 - 116)	6	(4 - 10)	35	(26 - 46)	44	(26 - 71)
Washington	76	(55 - 103)	10	(6 - 14)	29	(21 - 38)	38	(22 - 61)
West Virginia	21	(15 - 29)	2	(1 - 3)	8	(6 - 11)	11	(6 - 18)
Wisconsin	74	(54 - 97)	8	(5 - 11)	30	(22 - 39)	36	(22 - 57)
Wyoming	6	(4 - 9)	1	(0 - 1)	3	(2 - 4)	3	(1 - 5)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.7 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Alcohol, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	106,802		3,954		16,803		86,045	
Alabama	1,346	(1,229 - 1,466)	55	(46 - 64)	239	(219 - 258)	1,053	(941 - 1,168)
Alaska	240	(226 - 254)	10	(9 - 12)	41	(38 - 44)	188	(175 - 201)
Arizona	1,951	(1,819 - 2,084)	76	(65 - 88)	287	(268 - 307)	1,588	(1,460 - 1,715)
Arkansas	805	(742 - 869)	38	(32 - 44)	138	(127 - 149)	629	(569 - 691)
California	12,579	(12,152 - 13,007)	419	(384 - 455)	1,953	(1,874 - 2,032)	10,207	(9,790 - 10,624)
Colorado	1,981	(1,876 - 2,085)	73	(63 - 85)	301	(283 - 318)	1,607	(1,506 - 1,704)
Connecticut	1,618	(1,534 - 1,701)	58	(51 - 67)	205	(193 - 216)	1,354	(1,273 - 1,433)
Delaware	348	(327 - 368)	12	(10 - 13)	49	(47 - 52)	287	(267 - 306)
District of Columbia	213	(198 - 227)	5	(4 - 6)	34	(32 - 36)	175	(160 - 189)
Florida	6,154	(5,922 - 6,387)	192	(174 - 210)	746	(716 - 777)	5,216	(4,990 - 5,443)
Georgia	2,730	(2,523 - 2,942)	104	(89 - 121)	450	(415 - 484)	2,177	(1,980 - 2,376)
Hawaii	414	(383 - 446)	15	(13 - 18)	66	(60 - 70)	333	(304 - 364)
Idaho	443	(412 - 474)	19	(16 - 22)	84	(78 - 91)	340	(311 - 370)
Illinois	5,041	(4,874 - 5,208)	190	(174 - 205)	788	(763 - 813)	4,064	(3,901 - 4,227)
Indiana	2,051	(1,891 - 2,214)	69	(57 - 81)	344	(318 - 370)	1,638	(1,485 - 1,794)
Iowa	1,193	(1,119 - 1,269)	44	(37 - 50)	214	(202 - 225)	936	(864 - 1,007)
Kansas	1,042	(975 - 1,111)	43	(37 - 50)	186	(174 - 198)	813	(749 - 877)
Kentucky	1,181	(1,081 - 1,282)	56	(47 - 65)	226	(210 - 243)	898	(804 - 996)
Louisiana	1,615	(1,506 - 1,727)	80	(68 - 92)	299	(279 - 320)	1,237	(1,132 - 1,341)
Maine	576	(544 - 608)	21	(18 - 24)	83	(78 - 88)	472	(441 - 502)
Maryland	2,062	(1,919 - 2,206)	79	(68 - 92)	302	(282 - 321)	1,681	(1,541 - 1,820)
Massachusetts	3,092	(2,931 - 3,251)	113	(98 - 129)	448	(428 - 468)	2,530	(2,372 - 2,684)
Michigan	4,039	(3,906 - 4,173)	153	(140 - 166)	667	(646 - 687)	3,219	(3,089 - 3,349)
Minnesota	2,319	(2,197 - 2,440)	88	(76 - 101)	377	(358 - 396)	1,853	(1,737 - 1,966)
Mississippi	736	(668 - 806)	33	(27 - 39)	151	(138 - 164)	553	(489 - 620)
Missouri	2,113	(1,965 - 2,261)	87	(74 - 101)	355	(333 - 377)	1,670	(1,529 - 1,813)
Montana	410	(387 - 434)	16	(14 - 19)	65	(61 - 68)	329	(307 - 351)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.7 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Alcohol, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	739	(697 - 781)	33	(29 - 38)	131	(124 - 138)	575	(535 - 614)
Nevada	824	(773 - 875)	31	(26 - 36)	114	(105 - 122)	679	(631 - 727)
New Hampshire	613	(580 - 645)	25	(21 - 28)	81	(77 - 86)	507	(476 - 538)
New Jersey	3,606	(3,390 - 3,821)	115	(100 - 132)	470	(441 - 499)	3,021	(2,813 - 3,225)
New Mexico	699	(655 - 742)	31	(26 - 36)	113	(104 - 121)	555	(514 - 596)
New York	7,275	(7,016 - 7,534)	258	(236 - 280)	1,100	(1,062 - 1,138)	5,917	(5,665 - 6,169)
North Carolina	2,434	(2,246 - 2,627)	89	(75 - 104)	394	(364 - 424)	1,951	(1,771 - 2,135)
North Dakota	301	(285 - 317)	15	(13 - 17)	57	(55 - 60)	229	(214 - 244)
Ohio	4,388	(4,236 - 4,541)	158	(145 - 172)	733	(709 - 756)	3,498	(3,350 - 3,645)
Oklahoma	1,037	(953 - 1,124)	48	(40 - 56)	199	(183 - 214)	791	(712 - 872)
Oregon	1,380	(1,287 - 1,476)	43	(36 - 50)	209	(196 - 223)	1,129	(1,038 - 1,219)
Pennsylvania	5,042	(4,877 - 5,206)	175	(161 - 190)	729	(706 - 751)	4,138	(3,977 - 4,299)
Rhode Island	477	(450 - 504)	16	(13 - 18)	64	(60 - 67)	397	(371 - 423)
South Carolina	1,291	(1,190 - 1,393)	48	(41 - 56)	210	(195 - 226)	1,032	(935 - 1,130)
South Dakota	318	(299 - 337)	14	(12 - 16)	60	(57 - 63)	244	(226 - 262)
Tennessee	1,661	(1,517 - 1,809)	61	(51 - 72)	283	(258 - 308)	1,317	(1,181 - 1,459)
Texas	7,159	(6,879 - 7,441)	329	(302 - 358)	1,313	(1,265 - 1,360)	5,517	(5,246 - 5,790)
Utah	491	(444 - 541)	25	(19 - 31)	108	(96 - 120)	359	(315 - 404)
Vermont	315	(300 - 330)	12	(10 - 13)	44	(42 - 46)	259	(245 - 273)
Virginia	2,667	(2,490 - 2,844)	70	(58 - 83)	401	(372 - 430)	2,196	(2,027 - 2,365)
Washington	2,392	(2,235 - 2,550)	81	(69 - 94)	345	(321 - 368)	1,966	(1,815 - 2,116)
West Virginia	560	(516 - 605)	24	(20 - 28)	100	(92 - 108)	436	(394 - 480)
Wisconsin	2,619	(2,487 - 2,753)	100	(87 - 114)	408	(386 - 428)	2,112	(1,983 - 2,237)
Wyoming	219	(207 - 232)	10	(8 - 11)	38	(36 - 41)	171	(159 - 183)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.8 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month *Binge Alcohol* Users, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	46,201		2,474		11,143		32,584	
Alabama	665	(586 - 751)	38	(31 - 46)	151	(133 - 169)	477	(405 - 556)
Alaska	98	(88 - 109)	6	(5 - 8)	26	(23 - 29)	66	(56 - 76)
Arizona	843	(749 - 944)	49	(40 - 59)	192	(172 - 211)	602	(515 - 697)
Arkansas	410	(366 - 457)	25	(21 - 30)	98	(88 - 108)	288	(248 - 331)
California	5,067	(4,746 - 5,400)	261	(234 - 290)	1,190	(1,119 - 1,263)	3,615	(3,315 - 3,930)
Colorado	752	(673 - 837)	46	(39 - 55)	210	(192 - 229)	496	(424 - 575)
Connecticut	605	(541 - 672)	39	(33 - 46)	140	(127 - 153)	426	(367 - 490)
Delaware	136	(122 - 151)	7	(6 - 8)	32	(29 - 35)	97	(84 - 112)
District of Columbia	93	(82 - 105)	3	(2 - 3)	21	(19 - 23)	69	(59 - 80)
Florida	2,401	(2,238 - 2,570)	110	(97 - 125)	464	(437 - 493)	1,826	(1,671 - 1,990)
Georgia	1,272	(1,125 - 1,430)	61	(49 - 74)	292	(260 - 325)	920	(786 - 1,067)
Hawaii	178	(156 - 202)	10	(8 - 12)	40	(36 - 45)	128	(108 - 151)
Idaho	208	(187 - 231)	14	(11 - 16)	59	(53 - 65)	135	(116 - 156)
Illinois	2,364	(2,231 - 2,501)	116	(105 - 129)	554	(528 - 579)	1,694	(1,568 - 1,825)
Indiana	936	(830 - 1,049)	42	(34 - 52)	222	(198 - 247)	671	(573 - 778)
Iowa	522	(470 - 577)	29	(25 - 35)	149	(137 - 161)	344	(297 - 395)
Kansas	431	(385 - 480)	25	(21 - 31)	125	(113 - 137)	281	(240 - 326)
Kentucky	601	(536 - 669)	37	(30 - 45)	162	(146 - 177)	402	(344 - 466)
Louisiana	788	(706 - 875)	46	(38 - 55)	199	(180 - 218)	543	(469 - 622)
Maine	240	(217 - 264)	14	(11 - 16)	57	(52 - 62)	169	(148 - 192)
Maryland	839	(744 - 940)	46	(38 - 55)	188	(170 - 206)	605	(518 - 701)
Massachusetts	1,333	(1,203 - 1,469)	69	(58 - 81)	317	(294 - 341)	947	(826 - 1,077)
Michigan	1,766	(1,665 - 1,870)	106	(95 - 117)	456	(435 - 476)	1,205	(1,108 - 1,306)
Minnesota	956	(865 - 1,051)	56	(47 - 67)	261	(239 - 283)	639	(557 - 728)
Mississippi	413	(363 - 465)	22	(18 - 27)	99	(88 - 111)	291	(247 - 340)
Missouri	905	(806 - 1,009)	58	(48 - 70)	231	(209 - 253)	616	(527 - 713)
Montana	176	(159 - 194)	11	(9 - 13)	47	(43 - 51)	118	(103 - 135)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.8 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month *Binge Alcohol* Users, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	312	(282 - 343)	21	(18 - 25)	90	(83 - 98)	201	(174 - 230)
Nevada	369	(330 - 411)	20	(17 - 25)	79	(71 - 87)	270	(234 - 309)
New Hampshire	222	(199 - 247)	14	(12 - 17)	55	(50 - 60)	154	(133 - 177)
New Jersey	1,438	(1,283 - 1,603)	71	(60 - 84)	301	(272 - 330)	1,066	(922 - 1,222)
New Mexico	329	(297 - 364)	23	(19 - 27)	82	(74 - 90)	225	(195 - 257)
New York	2,927	(2,740 - 3,121)	151	(135 - 169)	725	(688 - 763)	2,050	(1,873 - 2,236)
North Carolina	1,078	(954 - 1,212)	56	(45 - 68)	250	(222 - 279)	772	(659 - 897)
North Dakota	152	(139 - 166)	11	(9 - 12)	45	(42 - 48)	97	(85 - 110)
Ohio	2,017	(1,905 - 2,133)	103	(92 - 115)	520	(497 - 544)	1,394	(1,288 - 1,505)
Oklahoma	503	(446 - 563)	32	(26 - 38)	138	(124 - 152)	333	(283 - 389)
Oregon	510	(451 - 573)	27	(22 - 33)	133	(120 - 147)	350	(297 - 409)
Pennsylvania	2,244	(2,118 - 2,375)	110	(99 - 122)	512	(489 - 536)	1,622	(1,501 - 1,748)
Rhode Island	199	(179 - 220)	10	(8 - 12)	44	(40 - 48)	145	(126 - 165)
South Carolina	627	(558 - 701)	31	(25 - 37)	139	(125 - 154)	457	(393 - 527)
South Dakota	149	(135 - 164)	10	(8 - 11)	41	(38 - 45)	99	(86 - 112)
Tennessee	741	(645 - 844)	37	(30 - 46)	174	(152 - 197)	530	(445 - 625)
Texas	3,489	(3,276 - 3,709)	198	(178 - 220)	878	(833 - 924)	2,412	(2,213 - 2,621)
Utah	242	(208 - 278)	17	(12 - 22)	77	(66 - 89)	148	(120 - 180)
Vermont	119	(108 - 130)	7	(6 - 8)	30	(28 - 33)	81	(71 - 92)
Virginia	1,008	(891 - 1,134)	42	(34 - 52)	235	(208 - 262)	731	(624 - 848)
Washington	903	(804 - 1,008)	51	(42 - 61)	220	(197 - 244)	632	(542 - 731)
West Virginia	280	(249 - 312)	16	(14 - 20)	73	(66 - 81)	190	(163 - 221)
Wisconsin	1,242	(1,132 - 1,354)	63	(53 - 75)	293	(271 - 316)	885	(782 - 994)
Wyoming	99	(89 - 109)	6	(5 - 8)	27	(25 - 30)	65	(57 - 75)

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.9 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	104,502		10,109		10,765		83,628	
Alabama	1,822	(1,701 - 1,943)	169	(156 - 182)	197	(178 - 215)	1,456	(1,341 - 1,571)
Alaska	218	(204 - 232)	26	(23 - 28)	27	(24 - 30)	165	(152 - 178)
Arizona	1,768	(1,645 - 1,892)	184	(169 - 199)	195	(175 - 214)	1,389	(1,273 - 1,507)
Arkansas	1,048	(987 - 1,110)	99	(91 - 107)	101	(91 - 112)	848	(789 - 906)
California	13,652	(13,220 - 14,082)	1,290	(1,239 - 1,342)	1,573	(1,500 - 1,648)	10,788	(10,367 - 11,207)
Colorado	1,449	(1,342 - 1,557)	145	(132 - 158)	135	(119 - 153)	1,169	(1,067 - 1,272)
Connecticut	1,162	(1,081 - 1,245)	108	(99 - 118)	104	(93 - 116)	950	(872 - 1,029)
Delaware	279	(260 - 298)	26	(24 - 28)	27	(25 - 30)	226	(208 - 244)
District of Columbia	219	(205 - 232)	18	(17 - 20)	23	(21 - 25)	178	(165 - 191)
Florida	6,334	(6,104 - 6,565)	554	(528 - 581)	590	(560 - 622)	5,189	(4,966 - 5,412)
Georgia	3,169	(2,969 - 3,371)	330	(307 - 353)	347	(316 - 379)	2,492	(2,300 - 2,684)
Hawaii	416	(383 - 449)	41	(37 - 44)	37	(33 - 42)	338	(306 - 370)
Idaho	476	(445 - 507)	54	(49 - 58)	56	(50 - 62)	366	(338 - 395)
Illinois	4,341	(4,180 - 4,502)	431	(411 - 450)	444	(419 - 469)	3,466	(3,311 - 3,622)
Indiana	2,180	(2,028 - 2,333)	215	(198 - 233)	229	(206 - 253)	1,735	(1,591 - 1,881)
Iowa	979	(908 - 1,052)	101	(93 - 110)	89	(79 - 100)	789	(721 - 859)
Kansas	900	(833 - 969)	96	(87 - 106)	92	(81 - 103)	712	(649 - 776)
Kentucky	1,545	(1,443 - 1,647)	141	(130 - 152)	143	(128 - 159)	1,261	(1,162 - 1,359)
Louisiana	1,686	(1,581 - 1,791)	180	(166 - 195)	215	(196 - 234)	1,291	(1,193 - 1,390)
Maine	455	(425 - 486)	38	(35 - 42)	38	(34 - 43)	379	(350 - 408)
Maryland	2,002	(1,870 - 2,135)	187	(172 - 202)	200	(182 - 219)	1,614	(1,488 - 1,741)
Massachusetts	1,986	(1,827 - 2,149)	177	(160 - 195)	171	(150 - 193)	1,638	(1,484 - 1,795)
Michigan	3,612	(3,484 - 3,741)	354	(338 - 370)	357	(337 - 377)	2,901	(2,776 - 3,027)
Minnesota	1,678	(1,560 - 1,798)	186	(170 - 203)	163	(145 - 183)	1,329	(1,218 - 1,441)
Mississippi	1,152	(1,083 - 1,221)	125	(115 - 134)	152	(140 - 164)	876	(810 - 941)
Missouri	1,909	(1,769 - 2,051)	183	(166 - 200)	191	(171 - 212)	1,534	(1,401 - 1,670)
Montana	305	(283 - 327)	31	(28 - 34)	28	(25 - 31)	246	(225 - 267)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.9 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	533	(494 - 573)	55	(49 - 60)	54	(48 - 61)	423	(386 - 461)
Nevada	703	(655 - 751)	66	(60 - 72)	74	(66 - 82)	563	(519 - 608)
New Hampshire	395	(364 - 426)	39	(35 - 42)	30	(26 - 35)	326	(297 - 356)
New Jersey	3,240	(3,029 - 3,451)	281	(260 - 302)	273	(244 - 304)	2,686	(2,484 - 2,887)
New Mexico	721	(678 - 764)	69	(63 - 75)	77	(69 - 85)	575	(534 - 615)
New York	7,202	(6,957 - 7,448)	658	(629 - 687)	675	(640 - 712)	5,869	(5,629 - 6,109)
North Carolina	2,997	(2,806 - 3,189)	290	(268 - 312)	304	(275 - 333)	2,404	(2,222 - 2,586)
North Dakota	195	(180 - 211)	22	(20 - 24)	20	(17 - 23)	153	(139 - 168)
Ohio	3,971	(3,827 - 4,116)	403	(384 - 421)	393	(371 - 416)	3,175	(3,036 - 3,315)
Oklahoma	1,324	(1,241 - 1,408)	125	(113 - 136)	145	(130 - 160)	1,055	(976 - 1,134)
Oregon	1,215	(1,126 - 1,306)	115	(105 - 126)	110	(99 - 123)	989	(903 - 1,075)
Pennsylvania	4,215	(4,050 - 4,381)	416	(398 - 435)	364	(344 - 386)	3,434	(3,273 - 3,596)
Rhode Island	353	(328 - 378)	35	(32 - 38)	30	(27 - 34)	287	(263 - 311)
South Carolina	1,527	(1,426 - 1,630)	148	(136 - 160)	167	(152 - 182)	1,213	(1,117 - 1,310)
South Dakota	224	(206 - 242)	25	(23 - 28)	22	(19 - 25)	176	(160 - 193)
Tennessee	2,403	(2,242 - 2,564)	214	(197 - 231)	232	(208 - 256)	1,957	(1,804 - 2,108)
Texas	7,958	(7,665 - 8,250)	818	(782 - 855)	969	(921 - 1,018)	6,170	(5,888 - 6,451)
Utah	856	(805 - 907)	113	(103 - 123)	151	(138 - 164)	592	(546 - 638)
Vermont	204	(190 - 218)	19	(17 - 21)	18	(16 - 20)	167	(153 - 180)
Virginia	2,698	(2,524 - 2,874)	254	(236 - 273)	253	(227 - 280)	2,191	(2,025 - 2,357)
Washington	2,232	(2,083 - 2,382)	198	(181 - 215)	218	(196 - 242)	1,815	(1,672 - 1,959)
West Virginia	696	(651 - 742)	58	(53 - 63)	65	(58 - 72)	574	(531 - 617)
Wisconsin	1,728	(1,593 - 1,867)	182	(166 - 198)	174	(155 - 195)	1,372	(1,244 - 1,503)
Wyoming	174	(162 - 186)	17	(16 - 19)	18	(16 - 20)	138	(127 - 150)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.10 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Any Tobacco Product, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	65,932		3,610		12,676		49,647	
Alabama	1,121	(1,013 - 1,233)	61	(51 - 71)	201	(182 - 221)	859	(756 - 967)
Alaska	149	(136 - 163)	13	(11 - 15)	35	(32 - 38)	101	(90 - 114)
Arizona	1,090	(982 - 1,202)	58	(48 - 70)	212	(193 - 231)	819	(718 - 927)
Arkansas	716	(656 - 777)	41	(35 - 47)	132	(121 - 144)	542	(486 - 601)
California	6,275	(5,910 - 6,652)	279	(250 - 309)	1,215	(1,146 - 1,285)	4,782	(4,427 - 5,150)
Colorado	1,019	(927 - 1,113)	67	(57 - 79)	231	(213 - 249)	720	(636 - 810)
Connecticut	763	(690 - 840)	49	(42 - 58)	142	(129 - 154)	572	(503 - 646)
Delaware	186	(170 - 203)	11	(9 - 13)	37	(34 - 40)	139	(123 - 155)
District of Columbia	122	(110 - 135)	4	(3 - 5)	21	(19 - 23)	97	(85 - 109)
Florida	3,664	(3,464 - 3,868)	158	(142 - 176)	574	(545 - 603)	2,931	(2,739 - 3,130)
Georgia	2,063	(1,883 - 2,249)	102	(87 - 119)	372	(339 - 405)	1,589	(1,418 - 1,767)
Hawaii	218	(195 - 242)	12	(10 - 14)	45	(40 - 50)	161	(139 - 184)
Idaho	301	(274 - 328)	17	(14 - 20)	67	(61 - 73)	217	(193 - 243)
Illinois	3,084	(2,936 - 3,236)	167	(153 - 182)	621	(595 - 647)	2,296	(2,153 - 2,443)
Indiana	1,624	(1,490 - 1,762)	91	(78 - 104)	307	(283 - 332)	1,226	(1,099 - 1,358)
Iowa	724	(660 - 792)	42	(36 - 49)	155	(143 - 167)	527	(467 - 591)
Kansas	675	(616 - 735)	40	(33 - 47)	138	(126 - 150)	497	(442 - 554)
Kentucky	1,274	(1,177 - 1,372)	84	(73 - 95)	240	(224 - 256)	950	(859 - 1,045)
Louisiana	1,238	(1,138 - 1,342)	68	(57 - 79)	234	(215 - 253)	936	(841 - 1,034)
Maine	312	(285 - 341)	18	(15 - 21)	60	(55 - 65)	235	(209 - 262)
Maryland	1,186	(1,069 - 1,308)	67	(57 - 79)	210	(193 - 229)	908	(798 - 1,024)
Massachusetts	1,356	(1,228 - 1,489)	78	(66 - 91)	275	(251 - 299)	1,003	(883 - 1,130)
Michigan	2,519	(2,402 - 2,639)	147	(134 - 160)	508	(486 - 530)	1,864	(1,751 - 1,980)
Minnesota	1,212	(1,109 - 1,319)	88	(75 - 102)	265	(245 - 286)	860	(764 - 960)
Mississippi	763	(698 - 831)	42	(36 - 49)	140	(128 - 152)	581	(520 - 645)
Missouri	1,502	(1,376 - 1,632)	83	(70 - 97)	292	(269 - 315)	1,128	(1,010 - 1,250)
Montana	233	(213 - 254)	16	(13 - 18)	50	(46 - 53)	168	(149 - 187)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.10 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Any Tobacco Product, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	428	(394 - 463)	28	(24 - 32)	97	(90 - 104)	303	(271 - 336)
Nevada	510	(466 - 555)	25	(21 - 30)	86	(78 - 94)	398	(357 - 442)
New Hampshire	299	(272 - 327)	20	(17 - 23)	55	(50 - 60)	224	(199 - 251)
New Jersey	1,770	(1,601 - 1,946)	93	(80 - 107)	334	(305 - 362)	1,343	(1,182 - 1,513)
New Mexico	443	(405 - 482)	34	(29 - 39)	89	(80 - 97)	320	(285 - 357)
New York	3,780	(3,568 - 3,998)	198	(179 - 218)	746	(709 - 783)	2,837	(2,634 - 3,047)
North Carolina	2,065	(1,893 - 2,243)	116	(99 - 133)	366	(336 - 396)	1,584	(1,420 - 1,754)
North Dakota	163	(150 - 177)	14	(12 - 16)	38	(35 - 41)	111	(99 - 124)
Ohio	3,161	(3,023 - 3,301)	174	(159 - 189)	604	(580 - 629)	2,383	(2,248 - 2,520)
Oklahoma	948	(871 - 1,026)	55	(47 - 65)	174	(160 - 189)	718	(645 - 792)
Oregon	808	(731 - 889)	38	(31 - 45)	162	(149 - 176)	608	(536 - 685)
Pennsylvania	3,173	(3,024 - 3,325)	172	(158 - 186)	576	(553 - 600)	2,425	(2,280 - 2,574)
Rhode Island	245	(223 - 267)	13	(11 - 15)	44	(40 - 47)	188	(168 - 209)
South Carolina	1,010	(923 - 1,101)	52	(44 - 61)	167	(152 - 183)	791	(708 - 878)
South Dakota	203	(188 - 219)	15	(13 - 18)	45	(42 - 48)	143	(128 - 158)
Tennessee	1,545	(1,412 - 1,681)	88	(75 - 101)	279	(256 - 302)	1,178	(1,053 - 1,308)
Texas	4,524	(4,284 - 4,770)	267	(242 - 294)	930	(885 - 976)	3,327	(3,095 - 3,566)
Utah	320	(277 - 367)	21	(15 - 27)	93	(81 - 105)	207	(169 - 249)
Vermont	156	(143 - 169)	10	(9 - 12)	31	(28 - 33)	115	(103 - 128)
Virginia	1,613	(1,469 - 1,763)	76	(64 - 89)	305	(278 - 333)	1,232	(1,096 - 1,376)
Washington	1,370	(1,243 - 1,503)	72	(61 - 85)	249	(226 - 273)	1,049	(929 - 1,175)
West Virginia	576	(534 - 619)	30	(26 - 34)	105	(98 - 112)	441	(401 - 483)
Wisconsin	1,289	(1,180 - 1,402)	89	(76 - 102)	288	(266 - 311)	913	(811 - 1,020)
Wyoming	144	(133 - 156)	10	(9 - 12)	32	(30 - 35)	102	(92 - 113)

NOTE: Use of any Tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.11 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Cigarettes, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	55,991		3,116		11,285		41,589	
Alabama	907	(811 - 1,009)	49	(41 - 59)	172	(154 - 190)	686	(595 - 784)
Alaska	117	(106 - 128)	10	(8 - 12)	31	(28 - 34)	76	(66 - 86)
Arizona	904	(808 - 1,005)	53	(43 - 64)	194	(175 - 214)	657	(568 - 753)
Arkansas	599	(544 - 656)	33	(27 - 38)	110	(100 - 120)	456	(405 - 510)
California	5,637	(5,268 - 6,020)	246	(218 - 277)	1,099	(1,029 - 1,171)	4,292	(3,938 - 4,662)
Colorado	827	(750 - 908)	56	(47 - 66)	208	(191 - 226)	562	(490 - 640)
Connecticut	681	(614 - 752)	46	(39 - 54)	132	(121 - 145)	503	(439 - 571)
Delaware	161	(145 - 177)	10	(8 - 11)	34	(31 - 37)	118	(103 - 133)
District of Columbia	107	(96 - 119)	3	(3 - 4)	19	(17 - 21)	85	(74 - 97)
Florida	3,126	(2,930 - 3,328)	136	(120 - 153)	505	(476 - 534)	2,485	(2,294 - 2,684)
Georgia	1,587	(1,423 - 1,759)	83	(69 - 98)	317	(286 - 349)	1,187	(1,032 - 1,353)
Hawaii	198	(175 - 222)	10	(8 - 13)	45	(41 - 50)	142	(120 - 165)
Idaho	244	(219 - 270)	14	(11 - 17)	59	(53 - 65)	171	(148 - 196)
Illinois	2,623	(2,480 - 2,769)	143	(130 - 157)	564	(537 - 592)	1,915	(1,777 - 2,058)
Indiana	1,349	(1,221 - 1,482)	77	(65 - 90)	264	(240 - 289)	1,008	(887 - 1,135)
Iowa	591	(535 - 650)	37	(31 - 44)	138	(126 - 150)	416	(364 - 472)
Kansas	538	(483 - 595)	31	(25 - 38)	117	(105 - 128)	390	(339 - 444)
Kentucky	1,069	(975 - 1,165)	73	(63 - 83)	206	(190 - 222)	790	(702 - 883)
Louisiana	1,050	(955 - 1,149)	58	(48 - 68)	210	(192 - 230)	782	(691 - 877)
Maine	278	(253 - 304)	15	(12 - 18)	56	(51 - 61)	207	(184 - 232)
Maryland	1,048	(941 - 1,160)	59	(49 - 70)	194	(176 - 211)	795	(694 - 903)
Massachusetts	1,184	(1,067 - 1,306)	70	(58 - 83)	250	(227 - 273)	865	(755 - 982)
Michigan	2,179	(2,070 - 2,289)	130	(119 - 143)	454	(433 - 475)	1,595	(1,492 - 1,701)
Minnesota	981	(886 - 1,079)	77	(65 - 90)	240	(219 - 260)	664	(577 - 758)
Mississippi	599	(538 - 663)	32	(26 - 39)	116	(104 - 128)	451	(394 - 512)
Missouri	1,252	(1,134 - 1,375)	69	(57 - 81)	257	(234 - 280)	927	(815 - 1,046)
Montana	174	(156 - 193)	13	(11 - 15)	42	(39 - 46)	119	(103 - 137)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.11 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Past Month Users of Cigarettes, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	334	(303 - 367)	24	(20 - 29)	84	(77 - 92)	226	(197 - 256)
Nevada	446	(404 - 488)	23	(19 - 28)	78	(70 - 86)	344	(306 - 385)
New Hampshire	263	(238 - 289)	18	(15 - 21)	52	(47 - 57)	193	(170 - 218)
New Jersey	1,560	(1,403 - 1,727)	83	(70 - 97)	301	(272 - 330)	1,177	(1,028 - 1,337)
New Mexico	373	(338 - 410)	32	(27 - 37)	80	(72 - 88)	261	(229 - 296)
New York	3,448	(3,243 - 3,660)	181	(162 - 200)	695	(658 - 733)	2,572	(2,374 - 2,779)
North Carolina	1,750	(1,591 - 1,915)	97	(81 - 114)	321	(293 - 350)	1,331	(1,181 - 1,490)
North Dakota	134	(122 - 146)	12	(10 - 14)	35	(32 - 38)	87	(76 - 99)
Ohio	2,708	(2,578 - 2,841)	147	(134 - 162)	529	(505 - 553)	2,032	(1,906 - 2,162)
Oklahoma	737	(666 - 810)	46	(38 - 55)	150	(136 - 165)	540	(475 - 609)
Oregon	653	(583 - 725)	33	(27 - 40)	141	(127 - 154)	479	(414 - 549)
Pennsylvania	2,642	(2,510 - 2,778)	147	(134 - 161)	503	(479 - 527)	1,992	(1,864 - 2,124)
Rhode Island	222	(202 - 243)	12	(10 - 14)	41	(37 - 44)	169	(150 - 189)
South Carolina	835	(753 - 922)	44	(37 - 52)	151	(136 - 166)	640	(563 - 723)
South Dakota	161	(147 - 176)	13	(11 - 15)	39	(36 - 43)	109	(96 - 123)
Tennessee	1,313	(1,191 - 1,440)	78	(66 - 91)	248	(226 - 271)	987	(872 - 1,109)
Texas	3,832	(3,603 - 4,067)	225	(201 - 251)	824	(778 - 871)	2,782	(2,563 - 3,011)
Utah	285	(244 - 329)	19	(14 - 25)	85	(73 - 97)	181	(146 - 221)
Vermont	126	(115 - 138)	9	(7 - 10)	28	(26 - 30)	89	(79 - 101)
Virginia	1,415	(1,278 - 1,559)	66	(55 - 78)	276	(249 - 303)	1,073	(944 - 1,211)
Washington	1,120	(1,001 - 1,247)	65	(54 - 77)	221	(198 - 245)	834	(722 - 955)
West Virginia	452	(413 - 493)	26	(22 - 30)	88	(80 - 95)	339	(302 - 378)
Wisconsin	1,062	(956 - 1,171)	76	(65 - 89)	257	(236 - 280)	728	(631 - 833)
Wyoming	112	(102 - 122)	8	(7 - 9)	27	(25 - 29)	77	(68 - 86)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.12 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	157,338		14,975		18,911		123,451	
Alabama	2,508	(2,406 - 2,607)	223	(210 - 235)	304	(286 - 321)	1,982	(1,885 - 2,075)
Alaska	337	(324 - 348)	40	(38 - 42)	48	(45 - 51)	249	(237 - 259)
Arizona	2,799	(2,692 - 2,902)	286	(270 - 300)	351	(333 - 369)	2,163	(2,061 - 2,259)
Arkansas	1,418	(1,359 - 1,477)	138	(131 - 146)	172	(162 - 183)	1,108	(1,052 - 1,161)
California	19,863	(19,480 - 20,236)	1,889	(1,842 - 1,936)	2,659	(2,590 - 2,725)	15,315	(14,943 - 15,673)
Colorado	2,342	(2,248 - 2,434)	231	(218 - 244)	273	(255 - 291)	1,838	(1,749 - 1,923)
Connecticut	1,896	(1,824 - 1,967)	168	(158 - 177)	188	(177 - 199)	1,540	(1,471 - 1,606)
Delaware	444	(427 - 460)	39	(37 - 41)	51	(49 - 54)	353	(337 - 368)
District of Columbia	306	(293 - 318)	23	(22 - 25)	40	(38 - 42)	242	(230 - 254)
Florida	9,140	(8,931 - 9,345)	825	(802 - 849)	944	(915 - 971)	7,371	(7,167 - 7,569)
Georgia	4,522	(4,348 - 4,690)	444	(421 - 465)	570	(539 - 599)	3,509	(3,344 - 3,665)
Hawaii	654	(624 - 683)	58	(55 - 62)	76	(72 - 81)	519	(491 - 546)
Idaho	732	(704 - 760)	87	(82 - 91)	106	(100 - 112)	539	(513 - 565)
Illinois	6,701	(6,551 - 6,848)	643	(624 - 663)	809	(782 - 836)	5,249	(5,103 - 5,390)
Indiana	3,347	(3,210 - 3,480)	322	(305 - 339)	409	(384 - 433)	2,616	(2,486 - 2,740)
Iowa	1,607	(1,544 - 1,669)	160	(152 - 168)	190	(178 - 202)	1,257	(1,198 - 1,314)
Kansas	1,464	(1,403 - 1,522)	145	(136 - 154)	182	(171 - 194)	1,136	(1,080 - 1,190)
Kentucky	2,132	(2,038 - 2,223)	197	(185 - 208)	252	(236 - 267)	1,683	(1,594 - 1,768)
Louisiana	2,295	(2,190 - 2,398)	248	(234 - 262)	325	(305 - 343)	1,723	(1,624 - 1,818)
Maine	733	(705 - 761)	68	(64 - 71)	79	(74 - 83)	587	(560 - 613)
Maryland	2,944	(2,815 - 3,069)	271	(255 - 285)	321	(304 - 338)	2,353	(2,228 - 2,471)
Massachusetts	3,717	(3,586 - 3,844)	325	(308 - 342)	404	(382 - 424)	2,989	(2,864 - 3,106)
Michigan	5,469	(5,352 - 5,583)	544	(529 - 560)	635	(615 - 655)	4,289	(4,176 - 4,399)
Minnesota	2,686	(2,579 - 2,791)	276	(260 - 292)	333	(314 - 352)	2,076	(1,976 - 2,173)
Mississippi	1,550	(1,487 - 1,611)	163	(154 - 172)	217	(206 - 228)	1,170	(1,110 - 1,226)
Missouri	3,093	(2,966 - 3,217)	305	(288 - 322)	364	(342 - 385)	2,424	(2,304 - 2,539)
Montana	537	(516 - 557)	56	(53 - 59)	63	(60 - 67)	417	(397 - 435)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.12 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	907	(870 - 943)	92	(86 - 97)	111	(103 - 118)	704	(670 - 737)
Nevada	1,071	(1,027 - 1,113)	100	(94 - 106)	124	(117 - 132)	846	(805 - 885)
New Hampshire	703	(675 - 730)	68	(64 - 71)	75	(70 - 79)	560	(534 - 585)
New Jersey	5,043	(4,874 - 5,203)	414	(394 - 434)	511	(482 - 539)	4,117	(3,955 - 4,269)
New Mexico	1,018	(979 - 1,055)	109	(102 - 115)	129	(121 - 137)	780	(745 - 814)
New York	10,859	(10,637 - 11,075)	917	(890 - 945)	1,216	(1,181 - 1,250)	8,726	(8,510 - 8,933)
North Carolina	4,194	(4,011 - 4,371)	390	(368 - 412)	467	(437 - 495)	3,337	(3,163 - 3,503)
North Dakota	358	(344 - 371)	37	(35 - 39)	46	(43 - 49)	274	(261 - 287)
Ohio	6,135	(6,000 - 6,269)	592	(573 - 610)	713	(689 - 737)	4,831	(4,699 - 4,960)
Oklahoma	1,817	(1,735 - 1,896)	184	(173 - 196)	224	(210 - 239)	1,408	(1,332 - 1,481)
Oregon	2,002	(1,920 - 2,081)	192	(182 - 202)	232	(219 - 244)	1,578	(1,500 - 1,651)
Pennsylvania	6,845	(6,695 - 6,994)	616	(597 - 635)	711	(688 - 733)	5,518	(5,373 - 5,660)
Rhode Island	580	(558 - 602)	53	(50 - 56)	63	(59 - 66)	464	(443 - 484)
South Carolina	2,196	(2,107 - 2,281)	208	(196 - 219)	263	(248 - 277)	1,725	(1,640 - 1,807)
South Dakota	395	(378 - 411)	43	(40 - 45)	52	(49 - 56)	300	(284 - 314)
Tennessee	3,128	(2,994 - 3,258)	281	(263 - 298)	362	(339 - 385)	2,484	(2,357 - 2,606)
Texas	11,542	(11,296 - 11,782)	1,179	(1,143 - 1,214)	1,564	(1,519 - 1,609)	8,799	(8,562 - 9,028)
Utah	1,297	(1,253 - 1,338)	173	(165 - 182)	253	(242 - 264)	870	(831 - 907)
Vermont	360	(347 - 372)	33	(32 - 35)	40	(38 - 42)	286	(274 - 298)
Virginia	3,946	(3,795 - 4,091)	361	(343 - 379)	453	(426 - 480)	3,131	(2,988 - 3,268)
Washington	3,430	(3,295 - 3,558)	344	(327 - 359)	426	(403 - 448)	2,660	(2,532 - 2,780)
West Virginia	1,029	(987 - 1,069)	86	(81 - 91)	113	(106 - 120)	830	(791 - 868)
Wisconsin	2,977	(2,859 - 3,094)	297	(281 - 313)	362	(341 - 382)	2,318	(2,206 - 2,425)
Wyoming	270	(259 - 281)	28	(27 - 30)	35	(33 - 37)	206	(196 - 216)

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.13 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	12,893		1,221		4,035		7,637	
Alabama	187	(152 - 227)	19	(14 - 24)	56	(45 - 68)	112	(83 - 149)
Alaska	34	(29 - 40)	4	(3 - 5)	12	(10 - 14)	18	(13 - 23)
Arizona	233	(191 - 280)	25	(19 - 32)	68	(56 - 82)	140	(104 - 183)
Arkansas	113	(94 - 135)	13	(10 - 17)	36	(30 - 43)	64	(48 - 83)
California	1,583	(1,417 - 1,763)	140	(121 - 162)	453	(407 - 501)	990	(838 - 1,161)
Colorado	231	(193 - 274)	24	(18 - 30)	81	(68 - 96)	126	(94 - 165)
Connecticut	176	(145 - 212)	17	(13 - 22)	49	(41 - 58)	110	(83 - 143)
Delaware	38	(31 - 46)	3	(2 - 4)	11	(9 - 13)	24	(18 - 32)
District of Columbia	32	(25 - 40)	1	(1 - 2)	9	(7 - 10)	22	(16 - 29)
Florida	700	(611 - 797)	48	(39 - 58)	173	(153 - 194)	479	(396 - 573)
Georgia	310	(251 - 378)	25	(18 - 33)	99	(80 - 120)	187	(136 - 251)
Hawaii	55	(45 - 68)	6	(5 - 8)	19	(15 - 23)	31	(22 - 42)
Idaho	60	(50 - 72)	7	(5 - 9)	24	(20 - 28)	30	(22 - 39)
Illinois	637	(569 - 710)	48	(41 - 56)	197	(178 - 216)	392	(329 - 463)
Indiana	245	(200 - 296)	27	(21 - 34)	80	(66 - 97)	138	(101 - 183)
Iowa	156	(132 - 183)	17	(13 - 22)	56	(47 - 65)	83	(63 - 107)
Kansas	124	(102 - 149)	13	(10 - 17)	42	(34 - 50)	69	(51 - 91)
Kentucky	170	(141 - 202)	19	(14 - 24)	56	(46 - 66)	95	(71 - 124)
Louisiana	231	(191 - 275)	25	(19 - 32)	76	(63 - 90)	129	(96 - 169)
Maine	54	(45 - 65)	7	(6 - 9)	18	(15 - 22)	29	(21 - 38)
Maryland	247	(203 - 298)	23	(17 - 29)	77	(64 - 90)	148	(109 - 195)
Massachusetts	388	(322 - 462)	35	(27 - 44)	118	(99 - 138)	235	(178 - 304)
Michigan	480	(431 - 532)	49	(42 - 56)	156	(141 - 172)	275	(231 - 325)
Minnesota	246	(207 - 288)	28	(22 - 36)	91	(76 - 106)	127	(95 - 166)
Mississippi	130	(105 - 158)	13	(9 - 16)	38	(31 - 46)	79	(58 - 105)
Missouri	250	(206 - 299)	27	(21 - 35)	86	(72 - 103)	136	(101 - 179)
Montana	58	(49 - 68)	8	(6 - 10)	21	(18 - 24)	30	(22 - 39)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.13 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	101	(85 - 119)	11	(8 - 14)	36	(30 - 41)	55	(42 - 71)
Nevada	95	(78 - 114)	10	(7 - 13)	29	(23 - 35)	57	(43 - 74)
New Hampshire	61	(51 - 73)	7	(6 - 9)	20	(16 - 23)	34	(26 - 45)
New Jersey	367	(296 - 449)	29	(23 - 37)	96	(78 - 116)	242	(178 - 321)
New Mexico	103	(86 - 123)	14	(11 - 18)	33	(27 - 39)	57	(42 - 75)
New York	775	(691 - 867)	61	(51 - 72)	270	(243 - 299)	444	(369 - 529)
North Carolina	264	(207 - 331)	24	(17 - 32)	81	(65 - 101)	158	(111 - 219)
North Dakota	45	(38 - 52)	5	(4 - 7)	18	(16 - 21)	21	(15 - 28)
Ohio	476	(425 - 531)	44	(37 - 52)	166	(150 - 183)	266	(220 - 318)
Oklahoma	163	(132 - 198)	15	(11 - 20)	50	(41 - 60)	97	(71 - 128)
Oregon	165	(133 - 200)	15	(12 - 20)	49	(40 - 58)	101	(74 - 133)
Pennsylvania	571	(511 - 636)	52	(44 - 60)	168	(152 - 185)	351	(295 - 414)
Rhode Island	57	(47 - 68)	5	(4 - 6)	17	(14 - 20)	35	(26 - 45)
South Carolina	150	(122 - 183)	14	(10 - 18)	46	(37 - 55)	91	(67 - 120)
South Dakota	43	(36 - 50)	5	(4 - 6)	15	(13 - 18)	23	(17 - 29)
Tennessee	241	(197 - 291)	25	(19 - 33)	74	(60 - 90)	142	(104 - 187)
Texas	955	(852 - 1,066)	96	(82 - 112)	305	(275 - 338)	554	(460 - 660)
Utah	85	(70 - 102)	10	(7 - 13)	37	(30 - 45)	38	(27 - 52)
Vermont	33	(27 - 39)	3	(3 - 4)	10	(9 - 12)	19	(15 - 25)
Virginia	274	(223 - 333)	22	(16 - 28)	96	(79 - 115)	157	(115 - 209)
Washington	312	(259 - 371)	37	(29 - 46)	91	(75 - 109)	184	(138 - 239)
West Virginia	81	(66 - 97)	9	(7 - 12)	25	(20 - 30)	47	(35 - 61)
Wisconsin	281	(237 - 330)	31	(25 - 39)	95	(80 - 112)	155	(118 - 199)
Wyoming	27	(23 - 31)	4	(3 - 5)	11	(9 - 13)	12	(9 - 16)

NOTE: Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.14 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	5,323		443		1,509		3,371	
Alabama	87	(66 - 111)	8	(5 - 11)	23	(17 - 31)	56	(38 - 80)
Alaska	13	(10 - 16)	2	(1 - 3)	4	(3 - 5)	7	(5 - 11)
Arizona	100	(77 - 126)	11	(7 - 16)	25	(18 - 33)	64	(44 - 90)
Arkansas	50	(39 - 62)	5	(3 - 7)	16	(12 - 21)	29	(20 - 41)
California	696	(589 - 816)	50	(39 - 62)	180	(151 - 213)	466	(365 - 586)
Colorado	87	(68 - 110)	7	(5 - 10)	27	(20 - 35)	53	(36 - 74)
Connecticut	64	(49 - 82)	6	(4 - 8)	17	(12 - 22)	42	(28 - 60)
Delaware	15	(12 - 19)	1	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	10	(7 - 14)
District of Columbia	15	(11 - 19)	0	(0 - 1)	3	(2 - 4)	11	(8 - 16)
Florida	288	(236 - 347)	17	(13 - 23)	64	(52 - 77)	207	(157 - 267)
Georgia	150	(114 - 193)	9	(6 - 14)	38	(28 - 51)	103	(69 - 146)
Hawaii	21	(15 - 27)	2	(1 - 3)	6	(5 - 9)	12	(8 - 19)
Idaho	27	(22 - 33)	3	(2 - 4)	10	(7 - 13)	15	(10 - 20)
Illinois	256	(218 - 299)	16	(12 - 21)	81	(69 - 95)	159	(123 - 201)
Indiana	106	(82 - 135)	9	(6 - 12)	31	(23 - 41)	66	(45 - 95)
Iowa	57	(46 - 70)	7	(5 - 10)	21	(16 - 26)	30	(20 - 42)
Kansas	46	(35 - 60)	4	(3 - 6)	14	(10 - 19)	28	(19 - 41)
Kentucky	72	(55 - 93)	7	(5 - 11)	19	(14 - 26)	46	(30 - 66)
Louisiana	101	(78 - 129)	11	(7 - 16)	31	(23 - 40)	59	(39 - 86)
Maine	24	(18 - 30)	4	(3 - 5)	7	(5 - 9)	13	(9 - 19)
Maryland	92	(71 - 117)	9	(6 - 13)	27	(21 - 36)	56	(37 - 82)
Massachusetts	128	(100 - 162)	11	(8 - 16)	32	(23 - 42)	86	(60 - 118)
Michigan	190	(162 - 222)	17	(13 - 21)	55	(46 - 64)	119	(93 - 150)
Minnesota	99	(80 - 121)	10	(7 - 14)	37	(28 - 48)	52	(36 - 72)
Mississippi	64	(49 - 81)	5	(3 - 7)	16	(12 - 21)	43	(29 - 60)
Missouri	100	(78 - 125)	9	(6 - 13)	33	(25 - 42)	58	(39 - 82)
Montana	20	(16 - 24)	2	(1 - 3)	8	(6 - 10)	9	(6 - 14)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.14 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Alcohol Dependence*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	35	(28 - 43)	4	(3 - 6)	11	(8 - 14)	20	(14 - 27)
Nevada	36	(28 - 46)	3	(2 - 4)	11	(8 - 15)	22	(15 - 32)
New Hampshire	23	(18 - 29)	2	(2 - 3)	7	(5 - 10)	14	(9 - 19)
New Jersey	141	(106 - 184)	9	(6 - 13)	30	(21 - 40)	103	(70 - 146)
New Mexico	41	(32 - 52)	5	(3 - 7)	13	(9 - 16)	24	(16 - 33)
New York	333	(281 - 391)	26	(20 - 33)	99	(83 - 116)	208	(161 - 265)
North Carolina	140	(109 - 178)	11	(7 - 15)	39	(29 - 52)	90	(62 - 128)
North Dakota	14	(11 - 17)	2	(1 - 2)	5	(4 - 7)	7	(5 - 10)
Ohio	202	(171 - 237)	15	(12 - 20)	65	(55 - 77)	121	(92 - 156)
Oklahoma	73	(56 - 93)	6	(4 - 9)	21	(16 - 27)	46	(31 - 65)
Oregon	73	(56 - 93)	6	(4 - 9)	20	(15 - 25)	47	(32 - 67)
Pennsylvania	231	(196 - 269)	17	(13 - 21)	63	(53 - 74)	151	(119 - 189)
Rhode Island	20	(15 - 25)	2	(1 - 2)	5	(4 - 7)	13	(9 - 18)
South Carolina	73	(55 - 95)	5	(3 - 7)	18	(13 - 24)	50	(34 - 72)
South Dakota	17	(13 - 20)	2	(1 - 3)	6	(5 - 8)	8	(6 - 12)
Tennessee	110	(83 - 141)	8	(5 - 12)	28	(20 - 38)	74	(50 - 105)
Texas	365	(306 - 431)	34	(27 - 44)	112	(94 - 133)	218	(165 - 282)
Utah	39	(31 - 49)	5	(3 - 7)	14	(10 - 18)	21	(14 - 29)
Vermont	13	(10 - 16)	1	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	8	(5 - 11)
Virginia	120	(94 - 151)	9	(6 - 13)	36	(27 - 48)	75	(52 - 106)
Washington	117	(92 - 147)	15	(10 - 20)	32	(24 - 42)	70	(48 - 99)
West Virginia	36	(28 - 44)	4	(3 - 6)	10	(8 - 13)	21	(14 - 30)
Wisconsin	96	(75 - 120)	10	(7 - 15)	29	(22 - 38)	56	(38 - 80)
Wyoming	10	(8 - 12)	1	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	5	(3 - 7)

NOTE: Dependence is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).
 NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.15 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	5,054		1,086		1,853		2,115	
Alabama	65	(49 - 86)	12	(9 - 17)	27	(19 - 36)	26	(15 - 43)
Alaska	12	(9 - 15)	3	(2 - 4)	5	(4 - 7)	4	(2 - 7)
Arizona	101	(76 - 132)	24	(18 - 32)	31	(23 - 40)	46	(27 - 74)
Arkansas	53	(41 - 67)	11	(8 - 15)	21	(16 - 27)	20	(12 - 33)
California	779	(666 - 905)	154	(132 - 179)	254	(217 - 294)	371	(275 - 490)
Colorado	89	(69 - 114)	21	(16 - 27)	33	(25 - 43)	36	(21 - 57)
Connecticut	74	(55 - 97)	17	(13 - 22)	24	(18 - 31)	33	(19 - 54)
Delaware	16	(12 - 21)	3	(2 - 4)	6	(4 - 7)	8	(4 - 12)
District of Columbia	11	(8 - 14)	1	(1 - 2)	3	(2 - 4)	6	(4 - 9)
Florida	241	(200 - 288)	47	(38 - 57)	91	(76 - 107)	104	(71 - 147)
Georgia	128	(95 - 167)	24	(18 - 33)	48	(35 - 64)	55	(32 - 90)
Hawaii	19	(14 - 26)	5	(4 - 7)	7	(5 - 9)	8	(4 - 14)
Idaho	22	(17 - 28)	6	(4 - 8)	10	(7 - 13)	7	(4 - 11)
Illinois	232	(198 - 270)	41	(34 - 49)	93	(80 - 108)	97	(70 - 132)
Indiana	100	(77 - 127)	22	(16 - 29)	41	(31 - 54)	37	(22 - 59)
Iowa	34	(25 - 46)	10	(7 - 13)	13	(9 - 19)	11	(5 - 21)
Kansas	43	(32 - 56)	10	(7 - 14)	15	(11 - 20)	18	(10 - 29)
Kentucky	77	(59 - 98)	16	(12 - 21)	29	(22 - 38)	32	(19 - 50)
Louisiana	97	(75 - 124)	20	(15 - 26)	41	(31 - 52)	36	(21 - 59)
Maine	26	(20 - 33)	7	(5 - 9)	10	(7 - 12)	10	(6 - 16)
Maryland	103	(78 - 133)	23	(17 - 30)	36	(27 - 46)	44	(25 - 71)
Massachusetts	146	(110 - 190)	36	(28 - 47)	43	(32 - 56)	67	(39 - 107)
Michigan	173	(148 - 200)	46	(39 - 54)	65	(55 - 76)	62	(43 - 87)
Minnesota	93	(71 - 119)	22	(16 - 29)	36	(27 - 46)	35	(21 - 56)
Mississippi	52	(40 - 67)	11	(8 - 15)	21	(16 - 27)	21	(12 - 33)
Missouri	76	(57 - 99)	18	(12 - 24)	31	(23 - 41)	28	(15 - 47)
Montana	19	(15 - 24)	6	(5 - 8)	7	(5 - 9)	6	(3 - 10)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.15 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	25	(19 - 32)	6	(5 - 9)	10	(7 - 13)	9	(5 - 14)
Nevada	46	(35 - 59)	9	(7 - 12)	15	(11 - 19)	22	(14 - 34)
New Hampshire	24	(19 - 31)	7	(5 - 9)	9	(7 - 12)	9	(5 - 14)
New Jersey	118	(87 - 156)	23	(17 - 31)	49	(36 - 65)	45	(24 - 78)
New Mexico	38	(30 - 49)	11	(8 - 15)	12	(9 - 16)	15	(9 - 24)
New York	373	(314 - 439)	56	(45 - 67)	150	(129 - 173)	167	(119 - 228)
North Carolina	126	(93 - 166)	24	(17 - 32)	46	(33 - 61)	56	(33 - 91)
North Dakota	8	(6 - 11)	2	(2 - 3)	3	(2 - 4)	3	(1 - 5)
Ohio	178	(151 - 208)	40	(33 - 47)	67	(57 - 79)	71	(49 - 98)
Oklahoma	62	(47 - 79)	14	(10 - 18)	22	(17 - 29)	26	(16 - 41)
Oregon	73	(56 - 93)	16	(12 - 21)	26	(20 - 34)	31	(18 - 49)
Pennsylvania	183	(156 - 212)	38	(32 - 46)	69	(59 - 80)	75	(54 - 102)
Rhode Island	17	(13 - 22)	4	(3 - 5)	6	(5 - 8)	6	(4 - 11)
South Carolina	54	(39 - 73)	13	(9 - 17)	20	(15 - 27)	22	(11 - 38)
South Dakota	10	(7 - 13)	3	(2 - 4)	4	(3 - 6)	3	(1 - 6)
Tennessee	110	(84 - 140)	25	(18 - 32)	39	(29 - 50)	46	(28 - 73)
Texas	324	(275 - 380)	89	(75 - 106)	125	(105 - 148)	110	(73 - 159)
Utah	39	(29 - 50)	10	(7 - 13)	16	(11 - 21)	13	(8 - 21)
Vermont	14	(11 - 17)	3	(2 - 4)	5	(4 - 7)	6	(3 - 9)
Virginia	92	(68 - 123)	19	(14 - 26)	35	(25 - 47)	39	(21 - 65)
Washington	133	(99 - 175)	28	(21 - 37)	39	(29 - 52)	65	(38 - 105)
West Virginia	30	(23 - 39)	7	(5 - 9)	10	(7 - 13)	13	(8 - 21)
Wisconsin	87	(66 - 112)	20	(15 - 27)	34	(25 - 45)	33	(19 - 53)
Wyoming	8	(6 - 10)	2	(1 - 3)	4	(3 - 5)	2	(1 - 4)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.16 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Any Illicit Drug Dependence*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	3,244		565		1,206		1,473	
Alabama	40	(26 - 58)	6	(4 - 9)	17	(12 - 24)	16	(7 - 32)
Alaska	7	(5 - 9)	2	(1 - 2)	3	(2 - 4)	2	(1 - 4)
Arizona	63	(43 - 89)	12	(8 - 16)	21	(15 - 28)	30	(16 - 53)
Arkansas	31	(22 - 43)	5	(3 - 7)	12	(9 - 16)	14	(7 - 24)
California	548	(436 - 678)	85	(68 - 104)	170	(140 - 203)	293	(196 - 420)
Colorado	57	(41 - 77)	11	(8 - 15)	24	(17 - 31)	23	(12 - 40)
Connecticut	52	(36 - 73)	9	(6 - 12)	16	(12 - 22)	27	(15 - 47)
Delaware	12	(8 - 16)	2	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	6	(3 - 10)
District of Columbia	8	(5 - 12)	1	(0 - 1)	3	(2 - 4)	5	(2 - 8)
Florida	157	(123 - 197)	24	(18 - 31)	60	(49 - 72)	73	(47 - 110)
Georgia	75	(50 - 109)	12	(8 - 17)	29	(20 - 41)	35	(17 - 63)
Hawaii	13	(8 - 19)	3	(2 - 4)	4	(3 - 6)	6	(3 - 11)
Idaho	14	(10 - 19)	3	(2 - 4)	7	(5 - 9)	5	(2 - 8)
Illinois	149	(121 - 181)	24	(19 - 29)	59	(49 - 70)	66	(45 - 95)
Indiana	66	(47 - 91)	11	(7 - 16)	29	(21 - 38)	27	(14 - 47)
Iowa	23	(15 - 33)	6	(4 - 8)	9	(6 - 13)	8	(3 - 16)
Kansas	27	(18 - 38)	5	(3 - 7)	10	(7 - 14)	12	(6 - 21)
Kentucky	50	(36 - 68)	8	(6 - 11)	19	(14 - 26)	23	(13 - 38)
Louisiana	63	(45 - 85)	10	(7 - 15)	26	(19 - 34)	26	(14 - 46)
Maine	15	(11 - 21)	4	(3 - 5)	6	(4 - 8)	6	(3 - 11)
Maryland	68	(48 - 95)	12	(8 - 16)	23	(17 - 30)	34	(18 - 59)
Massachusetts	105	(73 - 145)	20	(14 - 27)	31	(23 - 42)	54	(29 - 91)
Michigan	101	(82 - 124)	24	(19 - 30)	39	(32 - 48)	38	(23 - 59)
Minnesota	50	(36 - 68)	10	(7 - 14)	22	(16 - 29)	18	(9 - 33)
Mississippi	34	(24 - 46)	6	(4 - 8)	13	(9 - 18)	15	(8 - 26)
Missouri	48	(33 - 68)	10	(6 - 14)	20	(14 - 27)	19	(9 - 36)
Montana	10	(7 - 14)	3	(2 - 4)	4	(3 - 5)	4	(2 - 7)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.16 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year Any Illicit Drug Dependence, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	16	(11 - 22)	3	(2 - 5)	6	(4 - 9)	6	(3 - 11)
Nevada	26	(18 - 37)	5	(3 - 7)	9	(6 - 12)	13	(7 - 22)
New Hampshire	15	(11 - 20)	3	(2 - 4)	6	(4 - 8)	5	(3 - 10)
New Jersey	71	(48 - 101)	11	(7 - 16)	31	(22 - 42)	29	(13 - 56)
New Mexico	23	(16 - 32)	5	(4 - 8)	7	(5 - 10)	10	(5 - 18)
New York	233	(190 - 281)	31	(24 - 39)	93	(77 - 110)	109	(75 - 153)
North Carolina	80	(54 - 114)	13	(8 - 18)	27	(19 - 38)	40	(21 - 70)
North Dakota	5	(3 - 7)	1	(1 - 2)	2	(1 - 3)	2	(1 - 3)
Ohio	105	(85 - 129)	20	(16 - 25)	45	(37 - 53)	40	(25 - 62)
Oklahoma	37	(26 - 52)	7	(5 - 10)	14	(10 - 19)	16	(8 - 28)
Oregon	46	(32 - 62)	7	(5 - 10)	18	(13 - 23)	20	(11 - 35)
Pennsylvania	131	(107 - 158)	23	(19 - 29)	47	(39 - 57)	60	(41 - 85)
Rhode Island	11	(7 - 15)	2	(1 - 3)	4	(3 - 6)	4	(2 - 8)
South Carolina	35	(23 - 51)	6	(4 - 10)	13	(9 - 18)	16	(7 - 30)
South Dakota	6	(5 - 9)	2	(1 - 2)	3	(2 - 4)	2	(1 - 4)
Tennessee	69	(48 - 96)	12	(8 - 17)	26	(19 - 35)	31	(15 - 55)
Texas	197	(158 - 243)	42	(33 - 52)	83	(68 - 101)	72	(44 - 112)
Utah	22	(16 - 31)	5	(3 - 7)	10	(7 - 14)	7	(3 - 13)
Vermont	10	(7 - 13)	2	(1 - 2)	4	(3 - 5)	4	(2 - 7)
Virginia	59	(40 - 84)	10	(7 - 15)	24	(16 - 34)	25	(12 - 46)
Washington	87	(59 - 123)	15	(11 - 21)	26	(19 - 36)	45	(24 - 79)
West Virginia	20	(14 - 28)	4	(3 - 5)	7	(5 - 9)	9	(5 - 16)
Wisconsin	48	(33 - 66)	10	(7 - 14)	18	(13 - 25)	19	(10 - 35)
Wyoming	5	(4 - 7)	1	(1 - 2)	2	(2 - 3)	2	(1 - 3)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.17 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year *Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol*, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	15,642		1,832		4,949		8,861	
Alabama	223	(185 - 266)	27	(21 - 33)	67	(55 - 80)	129	(97 - 169)
Alaska	38	(33 - 45)	6	(4 - 7)	14	(12 - 16)	19	(14 - 25)
Arizona	288	(241 - 340)	37	(30 - 46)	83	(70 - 98)	167	(127 - 216)
Arkansas	141	(119 - 165)	19	(15 - 23)	46	(39 - 54)	75	(58 - 97)
California	2,007	(1,816 - 2,211)	228	(203 - 254)	585	(531 - 641)	1,195	(1,019 - 1,390)
Colorado	273	(231 - 319)	34	(27 - 42)	94	(80 - 110)	144	(109 - 186)
Connecticut	230	(193 - 270)	27	(21 - 32)	66	(56 - 77)	137	(106 - 175)
Delaware	47	(40 - 55)	5	(4 - 6)	14	(11 - 16)	28	(22 - 36)
District of Columbia	38	(32 - 46)	2	(2 - 3)	10	(9 - 12)	26	(20 - 33)
Florida	836	(744 - 936)	77	(66 - 90)	219	(198 - 241)	540	(454 - 637)
Georgia	386	(317 - 463)	41	(32 - 52)	121	(101 - 144)	224	(165 - 295)
Hawaii	65	(53 - 77)	9	(7 - 11)	21	(17 - 24)	35	(26 - 47)
Idaho	70	(59 - 81)	10	(8 - 12)	27	(23 - 31)	33	(25 - 43)
Illinois	740	(670 - 815)	72	(62 - 82)	241	(220 - 263)	428	(364 - 498)
Indiana	297	(248 - 352)	39	(31 - 48)	103	(86 - 122)	156	(116 - 204)
Iowa	168	(144 - 195)	22	(18 - 27)	64	(55 - 74)	82	(62 - 105)
Kansas	152	(127 - 179)	19	(15 - 24)	51	(43 - 60)	82	(61 - 107)
Kentucky	213	(179 - 249)	28	(22 - 34)	70	(60 - 82)	114	(87 - 148)
Louisiana	282	(238 - 332)	36	(29 - 45)	93	(79 - 108)	153	(116 - 197)
Maine	71	(60 - 83)	11	(9 - 13)	24	(20 - 28)	36	(28 - 47)
Maryland	304	(255 - 358)	37	(30 - 46)	94	(81 - 108)	173	(131 - 223)
Massachusetts	470	(396 - 552)	51	(41 - 62)	139	(120 - 160)	280	(215 - 357)
Michigan	575	(523 - 631)	74	(66 - 83)	187	(171 - 203)	315	(268 - 366)
Minnesota	292	(250 - 338)	40	(32 - 49)	103	(89 - 119)	149	(114 - 189)
Mississippi	164	(137 - 194)	19	(15 - 24)	50	(41 - 59)	95	(72 - 123)
Missouri	300	(253 - 351)	39	(31 - 48)	103	(88 - 120)	158	(120 - 204)
Montana	65	(56 - 75)	10	(8 - 12)	23	(20 - 26)	32	(25 - 42)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.17 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Reporting Past Year Dependence or Abuse for Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol, by Age Group and State: Annual Averages Based on 2000 and 2001 NHSDAs

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)					
			12-17		18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	114	(98 - 130)	14	(12 - 18)	41	(35 - 47)	58	(45 - 74)
Nevada	121	(103 - 141)	16	(12 - 19)	35	(29 - 41)	70	(55 - 89)
New Hampshire	74	(63 - 86)	10	(8 - 13)	24	(20 - 27)	40	(30 - 51)
New Jersey	423	(350 - 507)	41	(33 - 51)	122	(102 - 145)	261	(196 - 339)
New Mexico	123	(104 - 144)	20	(16 - 24)	37	(31 - 44)	66	(51 - 85)
New York	1,006	(907 - 1,113)	93	(79 - 107)	355	(324 - 387)	559	(470 - 659)
North Carolina	328	(265 - 400)	38	(29 - 49)	101	(83 - 122)	189	(137 - 254)
North Dakota	49	(42 - 56)	6	(5 - 8)	21	(18 - 23)	22	(17 - 29)
Ohio	583	(528 - 641)	68	(60 - 78)	203	(186 - 222)	311	(262 - 367)
Oklahoma	193	(162 - 229)	23	(18 - 30)	58	(49 - 69)	112	(85 - 144)
Oregon	207	(174 - 242)	25	(20 - 30)	65	(56 - 76)	116	(89 - 149)
Pennsylvania	673	(609 - 742)	71	(62 - 81)	201	(184 - 220)	401	(342 - 466)
Rhode Island	66	(55 - 77)	7	(5 - 9)	20	(17 - 23)	39	(29 - 50)
South Carolina	180	(148 - 215)	22	(17 - 27)	53	(44 - 63)	105	(78 - 138)
South Dakota	46	(39 - 54)	6	(5 - 7)	17	(15 - 20)	23	(18 - 30)
Tennessee	302	(253 - 356)	41	(32 - 51)	92	(77 - 108)	169	(128 - 218)
Texas	1,112	(999 - 1,232)	153	(135 - 173)	367	(335 - 402)	591	(490 - 706)
Utah	109	(91 - 128)	15	(11 - 19)	44	(36 - 52)	50	(37 - 66)
Vermont	41	(35 - 48)	5	(4 - 6)	13	(11 - 15)	24	(19 - 30)
Virginia	314	(262 - 373)	32	(25 - 41)	109	(90 - 129)	173	(130 - 226)
Washington	400	(338 - 470)	51	(42 - 62)	111	(94 - 130)	238	(184 - 303)
West Virginia	94	(79 - 111)	13	(10 - 15)	30	(25 - 36)	51	(39 - 66)
Wisconsin	319	(271 - 371)	40	(33 - 49)	107	(91 - 125)	172	(133 - 218)
Wyoming	30	(26 - 35)	4	(3 - 5)	12	(10 - 14)	14	(10 - 18)

NOTE: Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

NOTE: Dependence and Abuse are based on definitions found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and 2001.

Table D.18 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons with Past Year *Serious Mental Illness*, by Age Group and State: 2001 NHSDA

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)			
			18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total ¹	14,967		3,471		11,496	
Alabama	242	(194 - 297)	54	(42 - 68)	188	(142 - 242)
Alaska	29	(23 - 36)	8	(6 - 10)	21	(16 - 27)
Arizona	289	(231 - 355)	65	(52 - 79)	224	(169 - 290)
Arkansas	156	(127 - 191)	36	(28 - 45)	121	(93 - 154)
California	1,742	(1,492 - 2,018)	372	(318 - 432)	1,369	(1,130 - 1,641)
Colorado	215	(175 - 261)	54	(43 - 67)	161	(123 - 207)
Connecticut	145	(117 - 176)	35	(28 - 44)	110	(83 - 141)
Delaware	39	(31 - 47)	10	(8 - 12)	29	(22 - 37)
District of Columbia	28	(22 - 35)	5	(4 - 6)	23	(17 - 30)
Florida	793	(677 - 922)	169	(145 - 197)	624	(512 - 751)
Georgia	500	(404 - 611)	109	(87 - 133)	391	(299 - 501)
Hawaii	43	(33 - 55)	13	(10 - 16)	31	(22 - 42)
Idaho	74	(60 - 90)	22	(17 - 26)	53	(40 - 69)
Illinois	614	(537 - 698)	165	(144 - 188)	449	(376 - 531)
Indiana	301	(244 - 366)	72	(56 - 91)	228	(176 - 291)
Iowa	146	(117 - 181)	35	(28 - 44)	111	(83 - 145)
Kansas	152	(120 - 189)	32	(25 - 41)	119	(89 - 157)
Kentucky	266	(215 - 325)	61	(49 - 73)	206	(158 - 263)
Louisiana	255	(210 - 307)	72	(58 - 87)	183	(141 - 234)
Maine	78	(64 - 94)	18	(15 - 22)	60	(46 - 76)
Maryland	262	(211 - 322)	58	(46 - 71)	205	(155 - 264)
Massachusetts	327	(264 - 401)	73	(58 - 90)	255	(194 - 328)
Michigan	595	(520 - 676)	135	(118 - 153)	460	(388 - 541)
Minnesota	290	(234 - 354)	70	(56 - 86)	220	(167 - 283)
Mississippi	160	(132 - 193)	43	(34 - 53)	118	(91 - 149)
Missouri	299	(242 - 363)	76	(61 - 92)	223	(169 - 287)
Montana	53	(44 - 64)	13	(10 - 16)	41	(31 - 51)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table D.18 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons with Past Year *Serious Mental Illness*, by Age Group and State: 2001 NHSDA

State	Total		AGE GROUP (Years)			
			18-25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	90	(73 - 109)	23	(18 - 28)	68	(52 - 86)
Nevada	102	(82 - 125)	25	(20 - 32)	76	(58 - 99)
New Hampshire	61	(49 - 75)	14	(11 - 17)	47	(36 - 60)
New Jersey	389	(312 - 477)	85	(67 - 106)	304	(232 - 390)
New Mexico	91	(73 - 113)	21	(16 - 26)	71	(53 - 92)
New York	998	(860 - 1,150)	214	(186 - 245)	784	(650 - 935)
North Carolina	416	(338 - 506)	88	(68 - 110)	329	(254 - 417)
North Dakota	34	(28 - 42)	10	(8 - 12)	25	(19 - 32)
Ohio	635	(556 - 721)	149	(130 - 169)	486	(410 - 571)
Oklahoma	253	(207 - 304)	54	(43 - 67)	199	(156 - 248)
Oregon	191	(155 - 232)	45	(36 - 55)	146	(113 - 187)
Pennsylvania	629	(543 - 724)	134	(116 - 153)	495	(413 - 587)
Rhode Island	60	(48 - 74)	12	(10 - 15)	48	(36 - 61)
South Carolina	214	(174 - 261)	51	(41 - 62)	164	(125 - 210)
South Dakota	38	(31 - 46)	10	(8 - 13)	28	(21 - 36)
Tennessee	330	(267 - 403)	76	(60 - 94)	254	(194 - 326)
Texas	1,032	(898 - 1,179)	274	(237 - 314)	758	(631 - 902)
Utah	121	(101 - 144)	41	(33 - 50)	80	(62 - 101)
Vermont	35	(29 - 42)	8	(7 - 10)	27	(21 - 34)
Virginia	391	(316 - 477)	82	(65 - 101)	309	(238 - 394)
Washington	352	(286 - 428)	82	(66 - 101)	270	(207 - 344)
West Virginia	115	(92 - 142)	25	(20 - 30)	91	(69 - 117)
Wisconsin	271	(219 - 330)	70	(56 - 85)	201	(153 - 260)
Wyoming	25	(21 - 31)	7	(6 - 9)	18	(14 - 23)

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that met the DSM-IV criteria and resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with, or limited one or more life activities.

NOTE: Data for Serious Mental Illness (SMI) are not defined for 12 to 17 year olds; therefore, "Total" estimate reflects ages 18 or older.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

¹ This estimate is the sum of the hierarchical Bayes estimates across all States and the District of Columbia and typically is not equal to the direct sample-weighted estimate for the Nation.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2001.

Appendix E: State Estimation Methodology

Appendix E: State Estimation Methodology

This report includes estimates of 19 substance use measures. Twelve of the measures used the same definition for 1999 through 2001 and have estimates of change between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the difference of two 2-year moving averages. Six substance abuse and dependence measures used the same definition for 2000 and 2001, but not for 1999; therefore, only the estimates for 2000-2001 are provided. One new measure, serious mental illness (SMI), was introduced in 2001, and State estimates have been produced for that single year.

This appendix describes the methodology used to measure change in State estimates (Section E.1), the validation of that methodology (Section E.2), the validation of the estimates of prevalence levels based on the combined 1999-2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) data (Section E.3), caveats regarding small area estimation (SAE) (Section E.4), and the general methodology (hierarchical Bayes) used to create the State estimates (Section E.5). Included at the end of this appendix are tables showing the State response rates for 1999-2001, the State sample sizes for 1999-2001, and the State sample sizes for the 2001 incentive experiment.

E.1. Measuring Change in State Estimates Between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

The estimates of change in State estimates presented in this report are based on the 1999 through 2001 NHSDAs. State estimates for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were produced by combining State-level NHSDA data with local-area county and Census block group/tract-level predictor variables from the States for the two time periods. The SAE methodology for estimating change is described in this section, while Section E.5 provides a general overview of SAE methodology. The moving average State prevalence estimates displayed in Appendix A for the overlapping 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 time periods were obtained from independent applications of RTI's survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes (SWHB) methodology.

The State estimates for 1999-2000 are the model-based small area estimates previously published by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (see Wright, 2002a, 2002b). These estimates were derived by first fitting logistic mixed models to the pooled 1999-2000 survey dataset. These models fit separate fixed and random effects for each of four age groups. Each age group model had 51 State-level random effects and 300 substate region-level random effects. The fixed predictor variables for each age group were defined at five levels, namely, person-level demographics, 1990 decennial Census block group-level items, tract-level items, county variables, and State variables. The same fixed predictors were used for all 3 years (1999, 2000, and 2001) of data but annual updates were made when more current versions became available.

Having estimated the common fixed and random effects from the pooled 1999-2000 dataset, year-specific predicted probabilities of substance use were formed at the block group-*b* level for each of eight gender (2) by race/ethnicity (4) domains-*d* within each of four age groups-*a*.

Year specificity in the State estimates was induced by updating the fixed predictor variables annually and by using year-specific block group–level population projections for the 32 age by gender by race/ethnicity domains to weight together the domain-specific probabilities of use. These year- t population projections, $[N_{bad}(t)]$ were purchased from Claritas Inc. Letting

$\pi_{bad}(t)$ denote the predicted probability of substance use for the age group- a by race/ethnicity by gender subpopulation- d in block group- b for year- t , then the age group–specific estimates for State- i were computed as population-weighted averages of the form

$$\pi_{ia}(t) = \left[\sum_{b \in \Omega_i} \sum_{d=1}^8 N_{bad}(t) \pi_{bad}(t) \right] \div \left[\sum_{b \in \Omega_i} \sum_{d=1}^8 N_{bad}(t) \right],$$

where the summation extends over all the block groups- b belonging (\in) to the State- i universe (Ω_i). Note that the domain- d summations extend over the eight age group–specific gender by race/ethnicity domains within each block group.

To produce the 1999-2000 pooled estimates, the common fixed and random effect estimates were first employed to form State estimates $\pi_{ia}(99)$ and $\pi_{ia}(00)$ for 1999 and 2000, respectively. These annualized State estimates were then combined as population-weighted averages of the form

$$\pi_{ia}(99 \& 00) = \left[N_{ia}(99) \pi_{ia}(99) + N_{ia}(00) \pi_{ia}(00) \right] \div \left[N_{ia}(99) + N_{ia}(00) \right],$$

where $N_{ia}(t) = \sum_{b \in \Omega_i} \sum_{d=1}^8 N_{bad}(t)$. The SWHB versions of these pooled estimates were computed

as posterior means over 1,250 Gibbs samples drawn from the joint posterior distribution of the fixed and random effects. The 95 percent asymmetric prediction intervals (PIs) for these pooled 1999-2000 prevalence estimates were first formed as symmetric, approximately Gaussian, Bayes credible intervals on the log-odds scale. The end points of these log-odds symmetric intervals then were transformed back to the prevalence scale.

The State by age group prevalence estimates derived from the pooled 2000 and 2001 survey data were produced by refitting the logistic mixed models. In this independent refitting of the models, updated versions of the fixed predictors were used with the 2001 survey responses when updates were available. This refitting resulted in a new set of age group–specific fixed and random effects for the combined 2000 and 2001 surveys. As described previously, 1,250 Gibbs sample draws from the joint posterior distribution of these fixed and random effect parameters were used to calculate posterior means and 95 percent prediction intervals for the 2000 and 2001 State- i by age group- a prevalence estimates $\pi_{ia}(00 \& 01)$.

The 2000 and 2001 models were fit independently of the previously fit 1999 and 2000 models. This independent analysis approach was followed because there was no desire to revise the previous estimates and the associated moving average change measures as the result of jointly modeling all 3 years of survey data. This approach does have a shortcoming when

computing the Bayes significance level for an estimated moving average change measure. Specifically, one needs to estimate the posterior variance of a change measure defined as the log-odds ratio:

$$\ell or_{ia} = \ln \left\{ \pi_{ia} (00 \& 01) \div [1 - \pi_{ia} (00 \& 01)] \right\} - \ln \left\{ \pi_{ia} (99 \& 00) \div [1 - \pi_{ia} (99 \& 00)] \right\}.$$

A change measure like the log-odds ratio is favored over the simple difference because the Bayes significance calculation is much less burdensome when the posterior distribution of the change measure is approximately Gaussian as is the case for ℓor_{ia} but not for the simple difference.

Calculating the posterior variance of ℓor_{ia} can be accomplished by using the posterior variance statistics that were previously obtained from the independent Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) chains.

To complete the variance calculation for ℓor_{ia} , a correlation estimate for the two log-odds statistics is required. To approximate this correlation, the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 models were fit simultaneously. This simultaneous fit yielded an MCMC sample of 1,250 draws from the joint posterior distribution of both sets of fixed and random effects. To accommodate this simultaneous fitting of the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 models, a concatenated dataset containing both of the pooled samples was created. Because the PROC GIBBS software allows for separate logistic mixed models for a set of nonoverlapping subpopulations, it was possible to simultaneously fit eight age group (4) by dataset (2) models as if there were no overlap in the two datasets. This simultaneous solution yielded a set of 1,250 MCMC replicates for the two overlapping log-odds statistics. In these simultaneous models, the eight age group by dataset random effects for each State and for each substate region were allowed to have a general variance-covariance matrix. It was hoped that these random effect covariances between datasets would largely account for the 2000 survey overlap.

In the process of conducting the SAE change measure validation study (reported on in Section E.2), it was observed that the 95 percent prediction intervals for two of the SAE odds ratios, (namely, past month alcohol use and past month cigarette use) were approximately the same or wider than the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) for the associated design-based odds ratio estimates. These interval comparisons are displayed in Table E.1. It had also been previously noted that the prediction intervals for the two SAE-based log-odds statistics involved in the log-odds ratios were substantially narrower than the corresponding design-based intervals. Therefore, it was clear that the correlations between the two odds statistics over the MCMC samples were substantially smaller than their design-based counterparts. Table E.2 shows these underestimated correlations as compared with their design-based counterparts.

These model-based MCMC correlations were underestimated as a consequence of the faulty assumption that the eight age group by dataset subpopulations in the simultaneous models were nonoverlapping. The overlap associated with the 2000 survey data was not adequately accounted for by the random effect correlations. There is an alternative form of the odds ratio estimator that employs nonoverlapping subpopulations and provides for proper MCMC-based correlation estimation. This odds ratio for change is based on simultaneously fitting the three annual models to produce 1,250 MCMC samples from the joint posterior distribution of the triple

$\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(99)$, $\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(00)$, and $\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(01)$. For this simultaneous model, there are 12 age (4) by year (3) subpopulation-specific models, each with their own sets of fixed and random effects. In this case, the general covariance matrices for the State and substate random effects are 12 by 12 matrices corresponding to the 12 element (age group by year) vectors of random effects. The associated odds ratio is based on the pooled prevalences:

$$\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(99 \& 00) = [N_{ia}(99)\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(99) + N_{ia}(00)\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(00)] \div [N_{ia}(99) + N_{ia}(00)]$$

and

$$\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(00 \& 01) = [N_{ia}(00)\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(00) + N_{ia}(01)\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(01)] \div [N_{ia}(00) + N_{ia}(01)].$$

Note that the survey-weighted Bernoulli-type log likelihood employed in PROC GIBBS was appropriate for this simultaneous model because the 12 age group by year subpopulations were nonoverlapping. The purpose of using the more complex 2-year averaging scheme described previously was to minimize bias. If one assumes the fixed and random effects are common for the 2 years being pooled, this should yield small area estimates that are closer to the design-based estimates than the $\tilde{\pi}_{ia}$ estimators above where year-specific parameters were assumed. For the odds ratio based on the $\tilde{\pi}_{ia}$ averaged prevalence estimates, it is clear that the correlation between the two log-odds statistics should be high. This follows from the fact that $\tilde{\pi}_{ia}(00)$ is common to the two population-weighted averages. These correlation estimates based on $\tilde{\pi}_{ia}$ more properly reflect the true correlations associated with the π_{ia} type of averages presented in the body of this report. Table E.3 is similar to Table E.1 except that the prediction intervals were obtained using the correlations from the alternative method. Table E.4 displays the correlations from the alternative method and the corresponding design-based correlations. Tables E.5 to E.8 contrast the Bayes significance levels for these two correlation estimators. Note that the revised significance estimates [*p* value(2)] are smaller than the original ones [*p* value(1)]; they are about 20 percent smaller for past month use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana, and about 6 percent smaller for past year use of cocaine.

E.2. Validation of Methodology to Measure Change

To validate the SAE models for estimating change between the pooled 1999-2000 small area estimates and the pooled 2000-2001 small area estimates, the design-based estimates of change for the eight large sample States were used as internal benchmarks. The eight large sample States had 2-year sample sizes that ranged between 6,200 and 9,700. Estimates were produced for four outcome variables representative of a range of prevalence rates: past year use of cocaine, past month use of marijuana, past month use of cigarettes, and past month use of alcohol. The goal of the validation was to compare the estimates for small States utilizing the SAE methodology with estimates based on the internal benchmarks.

E.2.1 Replicate Formation Methodology

The validation study was performed by first subsampling the eight large States; for each of these large States, four sample replicates ("pseudo" small States) were formed that mimicked

the design properties of the 42 small States and the District of Columbia. A key feature of this replicate formation strategy was mimicking the 50 percent overlap between the 1999 and 2000 samples of 96 area segments and between the 2000 and 2001 segment samples in each small sample State. Because new samples of dwellings and persons were drawn from all sample segments every year, the survey design–induced covariance between years is limited to this 50 percent overlap of sample block groups/segments.

Exhibit E.1 presents the 50 percent segment overlap plan for the 3 survey years. Note that there are 48 field interviewer (FI) regions in each of the eight large States and 12 FI regions in each of the 42 small States and the District of Columbia. Each FI region has four quarters, and each quarter is then expected to have two area segments. For various reasons, some of the FI region-by-quarter slots may be empty. In the following illustration, segments A, C, E, and G in 1999 were kept in 2000. Segments B, D, F, and H were replaced by segments I, J, K, and L in 2000. In 2001, the segments I, J, K, and L of 2000 were kept, and segments A, C, E, and G from 2000 were replaced by segments M, N, O, and P.

Exhibit E.1 Sample Segment 50 Percent Overlap Plan for the 1999, 2000, and 2001 NHSDAs

FI Region	Quarter	Segments		
		1999	2000	2001
1	1	A	A	M
		B	I	I
	2	C	C	N
		D	J	J
	3	E	E	O
		F	K	K
	4	G	G	P
		H	L	L

FI = field interviewer.

To select the four pseudo small State samples from each large State, 12 pseudo FI regions were first created within each large sample State by pooling their 48 initial FI regions into groups of 4. Each of these pseudo FI regions then was expected to have eight area segments per calendar quarter (see Exhibit E.2). For each of these pseudo FI region-by-quarter sets of eight area segments, any segments that were devoid of interviews were first randomly replaced by a selection from the non-empty segments in the set. The segments for the 1999, 2000, and 2001 NHSDA data were filled in separately. Once complete sets of eight non-empty segments for the 1999, 2000, and 2001 NHSDA data in each of the pseudo FI region-by-quarter sets were assembled, the 1999, 2000, and 2001 data were linked using State-by-pseudo FI region-by-quarter-by-segment identification codes.

Exhibit E.2 An Example of Sample Segment Assignment in Pseudo FI Regions in 1999, 2000, and 2001 NHSDAs

Pseudo FI Region	Quarter	Segments		
		1999	2000	2001
1	1	a	a	m
		b	i	i
		c	c	n
		d	j	j
		e	e	o
		f	k	k
		g	g	p
		h	l	l

FI = field interviewer.

Let a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h denote the eight segments in quarter 1 of pseudo FI region 1 in 1999. Approximately half of the eight segments represented cases where the 1999 segments were reused in 2000 (i.e., common segments a, c, e, and g in 1999 and 2000), and the remaining segments b, d, f, and h represented cases where 1999 segments were linked with new 2000 replacement segments i, j, k, and, l. Similarly between 2000 and 2001, segments i, j, k, and l are common segments, whereas segments a, c, e, and g are linked to new segments m, n, o, and p.

Next, the eight linked 1999 and 2000 segment pairs were stratified into two strata—the common segment pairs and the uncommon 1999 and 2000 segment pairs. One segment pair was then randomly drawn from each of these strata and combined to form four pseudo small States such that one of the paired replicates would have common segments in the 1999 and 2000 surveys and the other replicate pair would have uncommon segments for 1999 and 2000. The 2001 segments then were forced to go into the same pseudo States depending on the linkage between the 2000 and 2001 sample segments. For example, if segment "g" was assigned to pseudo State 1 in 1999, "g" also was linked to "p" in 2001 because "g" was common between 1999 and 2000; segment "g" in 2000 and the segment "p" in 2001 were forced to go into pseudo State 1. Exhibit E.3 demonstrates a typical assignment of segments among the four pseudo states for the 1999, 2000, and 2001 NHSDAs.

Exhibit E.3 Typical Assignment of Segments among Four Pseudo States for 1999, 2000, and 2001 NHSDAs

Pseudo FI Region	Quarter	Pseudo State	Segments		
			1999	2000	2001
1	1	1	g	g	p
			b	i	i
		2	a	a	m
			h	l	l
		3	e	e	o
			d	j	j
		4	c	c	n
			f	k	k

FI = field interviewer.

This subsampling validation exercise was repeated for all four quarters in a pseudo FI region and for all 12 pseudo FI regions in each of the eight large States. This resulted in 32 (8 large States × 4 subsamples from each large State) pseudo small States from eight large States. These pseudo small States mimicked the design properties of small States with the 50 percent sample segment overlap preserved across adjacent survey years.

E.2.2 Results of Validating the Small Area Estimates of Change Between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

Tables E.9 to E.12 present the internal benchmark estimate (labeled "design-based") and the corresponding average estimate using the SAE procedures for the four substance use measures for each of the eight large States and the relative absolute bias (RAB) for each of the substance use measures. The estimate in each case is the odds of having used the substance in 2000-2001 divided by the odds of having used the substance in 1999-2000. In general, the average relative biases for the age 12 or older population are fairly small for substance use measures with larger prevalence rates and somewhat larger for the others. The average relative bias is worst for past year use of cocaine (12.7 percent for the population age 12 or older). Note, however, that the relative bias is generally conservative, producing SAE odds ratios that are closer to "no change" relative to the design-based odds ratios. For example, of the 32 pairs of State-by-age group estimates for cocaine, the SAE odds ratios are closer to 1.0 for 29 of the pairs and the design-based odds ratios are closer to 1.0 for only 3 pairs.

Table E.3 presents the ratio of widths of the 95 percent prediction intervals from the SAE data to the 95 percent confidence intervals from a direct estimate based on the same size sample. The estimates in the table are based on the recalculated (larger) estimate of the correlation between the two 2-year moving averages. As one can see, the width of the 95 percent prediction intervals are much smaller on average for each of the four substance measures validated, ranging from 0.60 for past month use of marijuana and past year use of cocaine to 0.77 for past month use of cigarettes for persons age 12 or older. This represents an improved precision that is equivalent to a sample size almost 3 times larger for marijuana and cocaine and about 2 times larger for cigarettes—relative to the precision obtained from the corresponding direct design-based estimate.

E.3. Validation of Combined Prevalence-Level Estimates for 1999-2000

The 2-year estimates had been validated in the 2000 State report for four variables: past month use of marijuana, past year use of cocaine, past month binge alcohol use, and past month use of cigarettes. The results of that validation are repeated here in Tables E.13 to E.16. On average, the relative absolute biases (RABs) were quite small. For the 12 or older age group, the RABs were as follows:

- past month use of marijuana, 4.07 percent;
- past year use of cocaine, 7.88 percent;
- past month binge alcohol use, 0.98 percent; and

- past month use of cigarettes, 1.22 percent.

Also, compared with the design-based confidence intervals, the 95 percent prediction intervals were much shorter, about 75 percent as large for marijuana, binge alcohol, and cigarettes and 65 percent as large for cocaine (Table E.17).

In addition, the 2-year estimates were compared with the corresponding 1-year estimates to ascertain the extent of improvement in estimation for the 42 States and the District of Columbia, given that those sample sizes would now be approximately double their size in 1999. For example, comparing the prediction intervals' widths across the 50 States and the District of Columbia, the SAE average prediction interval width for past month use of marijuana among persons 12 or older was 2.40 percent in 1999, but only 1.98 percent for 1999 and 2000 combined (see Section B.4.2 from Wright, 2002b). Just as importantly, because the States (and the District of Columbia) had smaller single-year sample sizes, the national model had a greater relative influence in the SAE estimates for 1999 than for 1999 and 2000 combined. Therefore, the 1999-2000 pooled State estimates would not be shrunk as much toward the national model-based estimate as would similar estimates based on a single year of data. One result is that the 2-year small area estimates would tend to be closer to their corresponding design-based estimates than small area estimates based on a single year of data. The other implication is that States with design-based estimates that were relatively lower or higher than other States would retain that distinction, and the overall range and spread of the State estimates would tend to be larger, for example, than it was in 1999. This should make it easier to identify States that have notably lower or higher substance use prevalence rates than other States.

E.4. Caveats

Some of the caveats regarding SAE are addressed in Chapter 7 in Volume I of this report. Tables E.18 to E.20 show the screening, interview, and overall response rates for the 50 States and the District of Columbia from 1999 to 2001, respectively. The response rates are somewhat higher in both 2000 and 2001.

In 2001, an incentive experiment was embedded in the regular data collection during quarters 1 and 2. For that experiment, small random samples were selected in each State proportionate to their population size, and sampled persons were assigned to receive \$0, \$20, or \$40 for completing the questionnaire. Analysis of that data revealed that the response rates were significantly higher among those receiving an incentive than among those who did not receive an incentive and that the overall cost of the survey was less due to the much smaller number of callbacks that were necessary (Eyerman & Bowman, 2002). Initial analysis of that data did not indicate any significant differences in estimated prevalence levels between the incentive and nonincentive cases; however, subsequent analysis has revealed higher prevalence rates for the incentive cases for some of the substance measures. Because the incentive sample size is relatively small compared to the total State sample size, the decision was made to combine both incentive and nonincentive samples in 2001 to produce the national estimates and to produce the State estimates for 2000 and 2001 combined. For example, the incentive sample size for Alabama totaled 98 cases that received either the \$20 or \$40 incentive (Table E.21), but the total sample size for 2000-2001 for Alabama was 1,821 (Table E.22). The largest allocation of incentive sample cases was in Illinois. There, 442 cases received either the \$20 or \$40 incentive

out of a total combined sample size of 7,218, about 6 percent. Table E.22 also presents the State sample sizes for 1999 through 2001. Table E.21 presents the State sample allocations for just the incentive experiment.

One other possible contributor to bias in the State estimates, and the estimates in general, is the effect of editing and imputation of the summary data. In developing the editing and imputation process for 1999 and subsequent years, the desire was to minimize the amount of editing because of its somewhat subjective nature, and instead let the random imputation process supply any partially missing information. Overall, the percentage of imputed information is quite small for any given substance.

The imputation method is based on a multivariate imputation in which some demographic and other substance use information from the respondent is used to determine a donor who is similar in those characteristics but has supplied data for the drug in question (Grau et al., 2001, 2002, 2003). Often, information also is available from the partial respondent on the recency of drug use. For example, respondents may have indicated that they used the drug in their lifetime or in the past year, but left blank the question about use in the past month. For many of the records, this type of auxiliary information was available. In a small portion of the time, no auxiliary information was available, in which case a random donor with similar drug use patterns and demographic characteristics was used. For the different substances, the largest differences between the edited and the imputed estimates typically occurred when there was a lot of auxiliary information. For past month use of marijuana, based on the 1999 data, the State with the largest percentage change from edited to imputed data was Alabama, whose edited rate of use of marijuana was 2.1 percent and whose imputed rate of use was 3.1 percent—a relative increase of almost 50 percent.

E.5. SAE Methodology

E.5.1 Background

In response to the need for State-level information on substance abuse problems, SAMHSA began developing and testing SAE methods for the NHSDA in 1994 under a contract with RTI of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. That developmental work used logistic regression models with data from the combined 1991 to 1993 NHSDAs and local area indicators, such as drug-related arrests, alcohol-related death rates, and block group/tract-level characteristics from the 1990 Census that were found to be associated with substance abuse. In 1996, the results were published for 25 States for which there were sufficient sample data (OAS, 1996). A subsequent report described the methodology in detail and noted areas in which improvements were needed (Folsom & Judkins, 1997).

The increasing need for State-level estimates of substance use led to the decision to expand the NHSDA to provide estimates for all 50 States and the District of Columbia on an annual basis beginning in 1999. It was determined that, with the use of modeling similar to that used with the 1991 to 1993 NHSDA data in conjunction with a sample designed for State-level estimation, a sample of about 67,500 persons would be sufficient to make reasonably precise estimates.

The State-based NHSDA sample design implemented in 1999 through 2001 had the following characteristics:

- States were stratified into field interviewer (FI) regions that covered the geography of each State. The FI regions are comprised of contiguous Census tracts and counties and designed to yield about 75 interviews per region. In the 42 smaller States (by population) and the District of Columbia, there are 12 FI regions; in the eight large States, there are 48 FI regions.
- Within each region, eight segments were randomly selected for 1999 and two were allocated to each calendar quarter of data collection. For 2000, one segment from each 1999 region by quarter pair was retained, and its partner was replaced by a new random selection. For 2001, all new segments selected in 2000 were retained and the others were replaced by randomly selected new segments.
- Within each segment, households were screened, and a sample of one to two persons per household was selected. An average of nine responding persons per segment was sought. For the 1999 segments that were retained in 2000, a new sample of households and persons was drawn for the 2000 survey, as was the case in 2001.
- The annual samples were selected so that approximately 900 responding persons, 300 in each age group (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older), were drawn in each of the 42 States and the District of Columbia. In the eight large States, the person samples were allocated equally to the three age groups with overall respondent sample sizes ranging from 2,669 to 4,681 in the 1999 NHSDA, 3,478 to 5,022 in the 2000 NHSDA, and 3,502 to 4,023 in the 2001 NHSDA.

In preparation for the modeling of the 1999 data, RTI used the data from the combined 1994-1996 NHSDAs to develop an improved methodology that utilized more local area data and produced better estimates of the accuracy of the State estimates (Folsom, Shah, & Vaish, 1999). That effort involved the development of procedures that would validate the results for geographic areas with large samples. This work was reviewed by a panel with SAE expertise.¹ They approved of the methodology, but suggested further improvements for the modeling to be used to produce the 1999 State estimates. Those improvements were incorporated into the methodology finally used for the 1999 State estimates. Similar methodology (as described earlier) was used for the 2000 State report and this 2001 State report. The SWHB methodology is described below.

¹ The panel included William Bell of the U.S. Bureau of the Census; Partha Lahiri of the Joint Program in Survey Methodology and Interim Director, University of Maryland Statistics Consortium; Balgobin Nandram of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Wesley Schaible, formerly Associate Commissioner for Research and Evaluation at the Bureau of Labor Statistics; J.N.K. Rao of Carleton University; and Alan Zaslavsky of Harvard University. Other attendees involved in the development or discussion were Ralph Folsom, Judith Lessler, Avinash Singh, and Akhil Vaish of RTI and Joe Gfroerer and Doug Wright of SAMHSA.

E.5.2 Goals of Modeling

There were several goals underlying the estimation process. The first was to model drug use at the lowest possible level and aggregate over the levels to form the State estimates. The chosen level of aggregation was the 32 age group (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35+) by race/ethnicity (white, non-Hispanic; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; Other non-Hispanic) by gender cells at the block group level. Estimated population counts were obtained from a private vendor for each block group for each of the 32 cells. This level of aggregation was desired because the NHSDA first stage of sample selection was at the block group level, so that there would be data at this level to fit a model. In addition, there was a great deal of information from the Census at the block group level that could be used as predictors in the models. If prevalence rates could be estimated for each of the 32 cells at the block group level, it would only be necessary to multiply the rates by the estimated population counts and aggregate to the State level.

Another goal of the estimation process was to include the sampling weight in the model in such a way that the small area estimates would converge to the design-based (sample-weighted) estimates when they were aggregated to a sufficient sample size. There was a desire for the estimates to have this characteristic so that there would be consistency with the survey-weighted national estimates based on the entire sample.

A third goal was to include as much local source data as possible, especially data related to each substance use measure. This would help provide a better fit beyond the strictly sociodemographic information. The desire was to use national sources of these data so that there would be consistency of collection and estimation methodology across States.

Recognizing that estimates based solely on these "fixed" effects would not reflect differences across States due to differences in laws, enforcement activities, advertising campaigns, outreach activities, and other such unique State contributions, a fourth goal was to include "random" effects to compensate for these differences. The types of random effects that could be supported by the NHSDA data were a function of the size of sample and the model fit to the sample data. Random effects were included at the State level and for substate regions comprising three FI regions. Although this grouping of the three FI regions was principally motivated by the need to accumulate enough of a sample to support good model fitting for the low-prevalence NHSDA outcomes, it also was reasoned that it would be possible to produce substate hierarchical Bayes (HB) estimates for areas comprised of these FI region groups, once 2 or 3 years of NHSDA data were available, because that would yield substate region samples of at least 400 respondents. For substate areas that do not conform to the substate region boundaries (e.g., counties and large municipalities), HB estimates could be derived from their elemental block group-level contributions, but the design-based data employed in the estimation of the associated substate region effects would not be restricted to the county or city of interest. This mismatch of FI region and county/large municipality boundaries weakens the theoretical appeal of the associated HB estimate. For this reason, substate HB estimates probably should be restricted to areas that can be matched reasonably well to FI region groups.

One of the difficulties of typical SAE has been obtaining good estimates of the accuracy of the SAEs with prediction intervals that give a good representation of the true probability of

coverage of the intervals. Therefore, the final major goal was to provide accurate prediction intervals—ones that would approach the usual sample-based intervals as the sample size increases.

E.5.3 Variables Modeled

In the 2001 NHSDA, a set of 19 measures covering a variety of aspects of substance use and abuse was designated for estimation. For the first 12, three estimates have been produced: one set based on pooled 1999 and 2000 NHSDA data, another set based on pooled 2000 and 2001 NHSDA data, and a third set measuring the change between the first two estimates. Estimates of measures of change between two consecutive *single years* had not been precise enough to declare significant the size of the annual changes that were observed. For the next six variables, only estimates based on the pooled 2000 and 2001 data were possible because the definitions of those variables had changed between 1999 and 2000. The final variable, serious mental illness (SMI), was added in 2001. The 19 outcome variables are listed as follows:

1. past month use of any illicit drug,
2. past month use of marijuana,
3. perceptions of great risk of smoking marijuana once a month,
4. average annual rates of first use of marijuana,
5. past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana,
6. past year use of cocaine,
7. past month use of alcohol,
8. past month binge alcohol use,
9. perceptions of great risk of having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week,
10. past month use of any tobacco product,
11. past month use of cigarettes,
12. perceptions of great risk of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day,
13. past year alcohol dependence or abuse,
14. past year alcohol dependence,
15. past year any illicit drug dependence or abuse,
16. past year any illicit drug dependence,
17. past year dependence or abuse for any illicit drug or alcohol,
18. past year treatment gap, and
19. past year serious mental illness.

E.5.4 Predictors Used in Logistic Regression Models

Local area data used as potential predictor variables in the logistic regression models were obtained from several sources, including Claritas, the Census Bureau, the FBI (Uniform Crime Reports), Health Resources and Services Administration (Area Resource File), SAMHSA (Uniform Facility Data Set), and the National Center for Health Statistics (mortality data). The major list of sources and potential data items used in the modeling are provided below.

- *Claritas*. The demographic data package called *Building Block Basic, Age by Race* for 1999 with projections to 2004 was used.

- *Census Bureau.* Both 1990 Census (demographic and socioeconomic variables) and 1998 Food Stamp participation rates were used.
- *Federal Bureau of Investigation.* Uniform Crime Report (UCR) arrest totals were used from <http://fisher.lib.Virginia.EDU/crime/>; the most current data are for 1998 for most counties, and previous years' data were used in a few cases.
- *Health Resources and Services Administration.* Some variables were used relating to income and employment from the Area Resource File (ARF) February 2001 release from the Bureau of Health Professions, Office of Research and Planning.
- *National Center for Health Statistics.* Mortality data using International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision (ICD-9), 1993 to 1998 were used. The ICD-9 death rate data are from the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- *SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies.* Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS), 2000 data on drug and alcohol treatment rates were used from Synectics for Management Decisions, Inc.

The following lists provide the specific independent variables that were potential predictors in the models.

Claritas Data	
Description	Level
% Population aged 0-18 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 19-24 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 25-34 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 35-44 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 45-54 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 55-64 in block group	Block group
% Population aged 65+ in block group	Block group
% Blacks in block group	Block group
% Hispanics in block group	Block group
% Other race in block group	Block group
% Whites in block group	Block group
% Males in block group	Block group
% Females in block group	Block group
% American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut in tract	Tract
% Asian, Pacific Islander in tract	Tract
% Population aged 0-18 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 19-24 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 25-34 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 35-44 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 45-54 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 55-64 in tract	Tract
% Population aged 65+ in tract	Tract
% Blacks in tract	Tract

Claritas Data	
Description	Level
% Hispanics in tract	Tract
% Other race in tract	Tract
% Whites in tract	Tract
% Males in tract	Tract
% Females in tract	Tract
% Population aged 0-18 in county	County
% Population aged 19-24 in county	County
% Population aged 25-34 in county	County
% Population aged 35-44 in county	County
% Population aged 45-54 in county	County
% Population aged 55-64 in county	County
% Population aged 65+ in county	County
% Blacks in county	County
% Hispanics in county	County
% Other race in county	County
% Whites in county	County
% Males in county	County
% Females in county	County

1990 Census Data	
Description	Level
% Population who dropped out of high school	Tract
% Housing units built in 1940-1949	Tract
% Persons 16-64 with a work disability	Tract
% Hispanics who are Cuban	Tract
% Females 16 years or older in labor force	Tract
% Females never married	Tract
% Females separated/divorced/widowed/other	Tract
% One-person households	Tract
% Female head of household, no spouse, child \leq 18	Tract
% Males 16 years or older in labor force	Tract
% Males never married	Tract
% Males separated/divorced/widowed/other	Tract
% Housing units built in 1939 or earlier	Tract
Average persons per room	Tract
% Families below poverty level	Tract
% Households with public assistance income	Tract
% Housing units rented	Tract
% Population 9-12 years of school, no high school diploma	Tract
% Population 0-8 years of school	Tract
% Population with associate's degree	Tract
% Population some college and no degree	Tract

<i>1990 Census Data</i>	
Description	Level
% Population with bachelor's, graduate, professional degree	Tract
Median rents for rental units	Tract
Median value of owner-occupied housing units	Tract
Median household income	Tract

<i>Uniform Crime Report Data</i>	
Description	Level
Drug possession arrest rate	County
Drug sale/manufacture arrest rate	County
Drug violations' arrest rate	County
Marijuana possession arrest rate	County
Marijuana sale/manufacture arrest rate	County
Opium cocaine possession arrest rate	County
Opium cocaine sale/manufacture arrest rate	County
Other drug possession arrest rate	County
Other dangerous non-narcotics arrest rate	County
Serious crime arrest rate	County
Violent crime arrest rate	County
Driving under influence arrest rate ¹	County

<i>Other Categorical Data</i>		
Description	Source	Level
=1 if Hispanic, =0 otherwise	Sample	Person
=1 if non-Hispanic Black, =0 otherwise	Sample	Person
=1 if non-Hispanic Other, =0 otherwise	Sample	Person
=1 if male, =0 if female	Sample	Person
=1 if Northeast region, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	State
=1 if Midwest region, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	State
=1 if South region, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	State
=1 if MSA with 1 million +, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	County
=1 if MSA with <1 million, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	County
=1 if non-MSA urban, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	Tract
=1 if underclass tract	Urban Institute	Tract
=1 if no Cubans in tract, =0 otherwise	1990 Census	Tract
=1 if urban area, =0 if rural area	1990 Census	Tract
=1 if no arrests for dangerous non-narcotics, =0 otherwise	UCR	County

<i>Miscellaneous Data</i>		
Variable Description	Source	Level
Alcohol death rate, direct cause	ICD-9	County
Alcohol death rate, indirect cause	ICD-9	County

<i>Miscellaneous Data</i>		
Variable Description	Source	Level
Cigarettes death rate, direct cause	ICD-9	County
Cigarettes death rate, indirect cause	ICD-9	County
Drug death rate, direct cause	ICD-9	County
Drug death rate, indirect cause	ICD-9	County
Alcohol treatment rate	UFDS	County
Alcohol and drug treatment rate	UFDS	County
Drug treatment rate	UFDS	County
% Families below poverty level	ARF	County
Unemployment rate	ARF	County
Per capita income (in thousands)	ARF	County
Food stamp participation rate	Census Bureau	County
Single state agency maintenance of effort ²	National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)	State
Block grant awards ²	SAMHSA	State
Cost of Services Factor Index (2001-2003) ²	SAMHSA	State
Total Taxable Resources Per Capita Index (1998) ²	U.S. Department of Treasury	State
Average suicide rate (1996-1998, per 10,000) ¹	ARF	County

¹ Indicates additional predictors used to model serious mental illness for 2001.

² Indicates additional predictors used to model treatment gap for 2000-2001.

E.5.5 Selection of Independent Variables for the Models

For serious mental illness (SMI) modeled using 2001 data alone, independent variables for each age group were identified by a Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID) algorithm, which does not use sample weights. Prior to this process, all the continuous variables were categorized using deciles and were treated as ordinal in CHAID. Region was treated as a nominal categorical variable in CHAID. Significant (at 3 percent level) independent variables from each age group model and final nodes in the tree-growing process were identified as predictor variables destined for inclusion at a later step.

Independently, a SAS stepwise logistic regression model was fit for each age group. The SAS stepwise was used because it was able to quickly run all of the variables for all of the models, although it was recognized that the software would not take into account the complex sample design. The independent variables included all the first-order or linear polynomial trend contrasts across the 10 levels of the categorized variables plus the gender, region, and race variables. Significant variables (at the 3 percent level) were identified from this process. Based on the combined list from CHAID and SAS, a list of variables was created that included the corresponding second- and third-order polynomials and the interaction of the first-order polynomials with the gender, race, and region variables.

Next, the variables were entered into a SAS stepwise logistic model at the 1 percent significance level. Because of past concerns about overfitting of the data in earlier estimation using the 1991 to 1993 NHSDA data, the significance levels were made quite stringent. These

variables were then entered into a SURvey DATA ANalysis (SUDAAN) logistic regression model because the SUDAAN software would adjust for the effects of the weights and other aspects of the complex sample design (RTI, 2001). All variables that were still significant at the 1 percent significance level were entered into the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes (SWHB) process.

For outcome variables modeled using pooled 2000 and 2001 data, the predictor set was the same one used in the 1999-2000 analyses, which was obtained using the same variable selection method described above for SMI.

E.5.6 General Model Description

The model can be characterized as a complex mixed model (including both fixed and random effects) of the form:

$$\lambda = X\beta + ZU.$$

Each of the symbols represents a matrix or vector. The leading term $X\beta$ is the usual (fixed) regression contribution, and ZU represents *random* effects for the States and field interviewer (FI) region groups that the data will support and for which estimates are desired. Not obvious from the notation is that the form of the model is a logistic model used to estimate dichotomous data. The λ vector has elements $\ln[\pi_{ijk}/(1 - \pi_{ijk})]$, where the π_{ijk} is the propensity for the k^{th} person in the j^{th} FI composite region in the i^{th} State to engage in the behavior of interest (e.g., to use marijuana in the past month). Also not obvious from the notation is that the model fitting utilizes the final "sample" weights as discussed above. The "sample" weights have been adjusted for nonresponse and poststratified to known Census counts.

The estimate for each State behaves like a "weighted" average of the design-based estimate in that State and the predicted value based on the national regression model. The "weights" in this case are functions of the relative precision of the sample-based estimate for the State and the predicted estimate based on the national model. The eight large States have large samples, and thus more "weight" is given to the sample estimate relative to the model-based regression estimate. The 42 small States and the District of Columbia put relatively more "weight" on the regression estimate because of their smaller samples. The national regression estimate actually uses national parameters that are based on the pooled 2000 and 2001 sample; however, the regression estimate for a specific State is based on applying the national regression parameters *to that State's "local" county, block group, and tract-level predictor variables* and summing to the State level. Therefore, even the national regression component of the estimate for a State includes "local" State data.

The goal then was to come up with the best estimates of β and U . This would lead to the best estimates of λ , which would in turn lead to the best estimate of π . Once the best estimate of π for each block group and each age/race/gender cell within a block group has been estimated, the results could be weighted by the projected Census population counts at that level to make estimates for any geographic area larger than a block group.

In the model fitting for the pooled 2000 and 2001 data, the small numbers of predictor variables updated in 2001 were used in both their 2000 and 2001 versions when they appeared in a model. To produce the 2000-2001 pooled small area estimates, the common fixed and random effects were first employed to form State estimates $\pi(00)$ and $\pi(01)$ for 2000 and 2001 respectively. These annualized State estimates then were combined as population-weighted averages of the form

$$\pi(00 \text{ and } 01) = [N(00) * \pi(00) + N(01) * \pi(01)] / [N(00) + N(01)],$$

where $N(00)$ and $N(01)$ are the population counts obtained from Claritas Inc.

E.5.7 Implementation of Modeling

The solution to the equation for π in Section E.5.6 is not straightforward but involves a series of iterative steps to generate values of the desired fixed and random effects from the underlying joint distribution. The basic process can be described as follows.

Let β denote the matrix of fixed effects, η be the matrix of State random effects $i = 1-51$, and v denote the matrix of FI composite region effects j within State i . Because the goal is to estimate separate models for four age groups, it is assumed that the random effect vectors are four-variate Normal with null mean vectors and 4×4 covariance matrices D_η and D_v , respectively. To estimate the individual effects, a Bayesian approach is used to represent the joint density function given the data by $f(\beta, \eta, v, D_v, D_\eta | y)$. According to the Bayes process, this can be estimated once the conditional distributions are known:

$$f_1(\beta | \eta, v, D_v, D_\eta, y), f_2(D_v, D_\eta | \beta, \eta, v, y), \text{ and } f_3(\eta, v | \beta, D_v, D_\eta, y).$$

To generate random draws from these distributions, MCMC processes need to be used. There is a body of methods for generating pseudo-random draws from probability distributions via Markov chains. A Markov chain is fully specified by its starting distribution $P(X_0)$ and the transition kernel $P(X_t | X_{t-1})$.

Each MCMC step that involves the vector of binary outcome variables y in the conditioning set needs first to be modified by defining a pseudolikelihood using survey weights. In defining pseudolikelihood, weights are introduced after scaling them to the effective sample size based on a suitable design effect. Note that with the pseudolikelihood, the covariance matrix of the pseudoscore functions is no longer equal to the pseudoinformation matrix; therefore, a sandwich type of covariance matrix was used to compute the design effect. In this process, weights are largely assumed to be noninformative (i.e., unrelated to the outcome variable y). The assumption of noninformative weights is useful in finding tractable expressions for the appropriate information matrix of the pseudoscore functions. The pseudo log-likelihood remains an unbiased estimate of the finite-population log-likelihood regardless of this assumption.

Step I [$\beta_a | \eta, v, y$] (this does not depend on D_η, D_v)

With a flat prior for β_a , the conditional posterior is proportional to the pseudolikelihood function. For large samples, this posterior can be approximated by the multivariate normal distribution with mean vector equal to the pseudomaximum likelihood estimate and with asymptotic covariance matrix having the associated sandwich form. Assuming that the survey weights are noninformative makes the age group–specific β_a vectors conditionally independent of each other. Therefore, the β_a can be updated separately at each MCMC cycle.

Step II [$\eta_i \mid \beta, v_i, D_\eta, y$] (this does not depend on D_v)

Here, the conditional posterior is proportional to the product of the prior $g(\eta_i|\cdot)$, the pseudo-likelihood function $f(y|\cdot)$ as well as the prior $p(\beta, D_\eta)$; this last prior can be omitted as it does not involve η_i . To calculate the denominator (or the normalization constant) of the posterior distribution for η_i requires multidimensional integration and is numerically intractable. To get around this problem, the Metropolis-Hastings (M-H) algorithm is used that requires a dominating density convenient for Monte Carlo sampling. For this purpose, the mode and curvature of the conditional posterior distribution are used; these can be simply obtained from its numerator. Then a Gaussian distribution is used with matching mode and curvature to define the dominating density for M-H. As with the age group–specific β_a parameters, the State-specific random effect vectors η_i are conditionally independent of each other and can be updated separately at each MCMC cycle.

Step III [$v_{ij} \mid \beta, \eta_i, D_v, y$] (this does not depend on D_η)

Similar to step II.

Step IV [$D_\eta \mid \eta$], [$D_v \mid v$] (here, η and v include all the information from y)

Here, the pseudolikelihood involving design weights comes in implicitly through the conditioning parameters η and v evaluated at the current cycle. An exact conditional posterior distribution is obtained because the inverse Wishart priors for D_η and D_v are conjugate.

E.5.8 Remarks

- In the NHSDA application, three FI regions were combined to form a minimum of four substate regions with corresponding random effects. This was done to ensure adequate sample sizes for estimation purposes.
- There is self-calibration built in to the modeling. This is achieved via design effect-scaling of survey weights incorporated in the conditional posterior density so that small area estimates for large States become asymptotically equivalent to the design-based estimates. Similarly, survey-weighted estimates of the fixed parameters (in particular, the intercept) give calibration of the aggregate of State small area estimates to the national design-based estimate.

- For posterior variance estimation purposes, the survey weights were largely assumed to be noninformative. The survey design effects on the posterior variance are therefore restricted to unequal weighting effects. It was assumed that all the design-related clustering effects are represented by between-State and between-substate (within-State) variability of random effects. This does not fully account for variability at lower levels of clustering if the design is nonignorable. However, sample size is not sufficient at lower levels to support stable estimates of random effects for area segments.
- If the logistic mixed model fits well, the variance estimates should be reasonable. The self-calibration property provides some protection against model breakdown. Research is currently under way to develop a new MCMC algorithm that fully accounts for survey design effects on the small area estimate posterior prediction intervals.

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Table E.1 Ratio of Average Widths of Change Between the 1999-2000 Pooled Data and the 2000-2001 Pooled Data (Based on the Underestimated Model-Based Correlations)

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
<i>Past Month Use of Marijuana</i>				
CA	0.84	0.94	0.77	0.72
FL	0.74	1.02	0.72	0.73
IL	0.87	0.99	0.60	0.71
MI	0.74	1.04	0.88	0.84
NY	0.72	0.94	0.54	0.64
OH	0.75	1.01	0.75	0.80
PA	0.74	1.00	0.86	0.86
TX	0.94	1.01	0.38	0.67
Average	0.79	0.99	0.69	0.75
<i>Past Year Use of Cocaine</i>				
CA	0.99	0.83	0.59	0.60
FL	0.64	1.20	0.92	1.05
IL	0.90	0.81	0.32	0.50
MI	0.09	0.96	0.79	0.79
NY	0.48	0.75	0.52	0.61
OH	0.44	1.07	0.69	0.87
PA	0.59	0.77	0.46	0.52
TX	0.86	0.97	0.39	0.67
Average	0.63	0.92	0.59	0.70
<i>Past Month Use of Alcohol</i>				
CA	0.98	1.08	1.01	1.00
FL	0.82	0.91	1.03	1.01
IL	0.91	1.00	0.92	0.90
MI	0.96	0.99	1.00	0.95
NY	0.98	0.76	0.96	0.96
OH	0.93	0.87	1.09	1.10
PA	0.96	0.83	0.92	0.90
TX	1.25	1.03	1.10	1.07
Average	0.97	0.93	1.01	0.99
<i>Past Month Use of Cigarettes</i>				
CA	1.03	1.14	1.02	0.99
FL	0.97	1.05	1.14	1.13
IL	1.04	1.20	1.10	1.12
MI	0.95	1.05	1.04	1.01
NY	0.81	1.10	1.11	1.08
OH	1.05	1.22	1.02	1.02
PA	1.02	1.05	1.10	1.07
TX	1.11	1.27	1.03	1.02
Average	1.00	1.14	1.07	1.05

Note: Ratio = Average width of model-based PIs of change for substates / Average width of design-based CIs of change for substates

Note: The change measure is defined as the odds ratio $\{P2/(1-P2)\}/\{P1/(1-P1)\}$, where P1 is the pooled 1999-2000 small area estimate and P2 is the pooled 2000-2001 small area estimate.

CI = confidence interval; PI = predication interval.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.2 Average Correlation Between the 1999-2000 and the 2000-2001 Model-Based and Design Based Estimates (Based on the Underestimated Model-Based Correlations)

State	Age in Years						Total	
	12-17		18-25		26+			
	DB	MB	DB	MB	DB	MB	DB	MB
<i>Past Month Use of Marijuana</i>								
CA	0.3204	0.1217	0.4943	0.1508	0.4107	0.3515	0.3273	0.3701
FL	0.5079	0.1998	0.5020	0.1456	0.3114	0.3024	0.3492	0.3308
IL	0.4133	0.1733	0.4996	0.1649	0.5736	0.3816	0.5988	0.3986
MI	0.3316	0.1322	0.4838	0.1203	0.5615	0.3651	0.5476	0.3843
NY	0.4372	0.2003	0.5343	0.1757	0.4083	0.3752	0.4609	0.3991
OH	0.3827	0.1516	0.6195	0.1514	0.5057	0.3990	0.5723	0.3984
PA	0.4838	0.1611	0.5863	0.1533	0.5799	0.3420	0.6406	0.3549
TX	0.5088	0.1337	0.5064	0.1675	0.3134	0.4462	0.4329	0.4362
Average	0.4346	0.1634	0.5321	0.1540	0.4633	0.3725	0.5094	0.3856
<i>Past Year Use of Cocaine</i>								
CA	0.4937	0.1827	0.3807	0.1365	0.4240	0.2833	0.4380	0.3131
FL	0.3228	0.2723	0.4839	0.1286	0.6494	0.2852	0.5982	0.2994
IL	0.6058	0.3017	0.4796	0.1452	0.3945	0.2476	0.4316	0.2724
MI	0.4221	0.2550	0.5056	0.1419	0.5341	0.2935	0.5134	0.3233
NY	0.4502	0.2938	0.4186	0.1903	0.4097	0.2728	0.3996	0.3012
OH	0.5629	0.2872	0.4782	0.1389	0.5790	0.2679	0.5704	0.2887
PA	0.3517	0.2333	0.5553	0.1465	0.4333	0.2681	0.4394	0.2972
TX	0.3932	0.2160	0.3400	0.1274	0.2720	0.2830	0.3627	0.2952
Average	0.4455	0.2633	0.4635	0.1453	0.4662	0.2743	0.4726	0.2972
<i>Past Month Use of Alcohol</i>								
CA	0.3987	0.0866	0.5756	0.0821	0.5560	0.1390	0.5808	0.1562
FL	0.4226	0.0998	0.5331	0.1181	0.4971	0.1539	0.5078	0.1659
IL	0.3669	0.1073	0.5651	0.0958	0.4712	0.1379	0.4637	0.1563
MI	0.4200	0.1142	0.4815	0.0836	0.5311	0.1466	0.4978	0.1634
NY	0.4680	0.1147	0.4835	0.1540	0.4485	0.1382	0.4914	0.1571
OH	0.3443	0.1063	0.5001	0.1032	0.4647	0.1207	0.4843	0.1383
PA	0.4636	0.0793	0.6181	0.1300	0.4895	0.1264	0.4856	0.1471
TX	0.6342	0.0738	0.5562	0.1084	0.6464	0.1576	0.6509	0.1700
Average	0.4444	0.0990	0.5351	0.1124	0.5083	0.1401	0.5136	0.1569
<i>Past Month Use of Cigarettes</i>								
CA	0.3284	0.0717	0.5193	0.0491	0.5963	0.0760	0.5655	0.0910
FL	0.4907	0.0863	0.5048	0.0912	0.5069	0.0788	0.5184	0.0848
IL	0.4375	0.0827	0.5203	0.0861	0.5016	0.0367	0.5550	0.0577
MI	0.4284	0.0440	0.5433	0.0493	0.4787	0.0555	0.4999	0.0647
NY	0.3974	0.0829	0.5050	0.0715	0.4655	0.0581	0.4643	0.0706
OH	0.4731	0.0688	0.5462	0.0461	0.4433	0.0596	0.4696	0.0714
PA	0.4733	0.0734	0.5898	0.0483	0.4217	0.0558	0.4253	0.0727
TX	0.5882	0.0766	0.6083	0.0544	0.6135	0.1101	0.6321	0.1200
Average	0.4659	0.0735	0.5447	0.0634	0.4931	0.0652	0.5108	0.0778

Note: The design based (DB) correlation is derived from the SUDAAN sampling variance and covariance calculations for P1 and P2, where P1 is the 1999-2000 pooled small area estimate and P2 is the 2000-2001 pooled small area estimate. SUDAAN uses between-replicate, within-FI (field interviewer) region, mean squares, and cross products. The DB correlation on the log-odds scale is the same as on the prevalence scale. The model-based (MB) correlations are Bayes posterior correlations for the log-odds calculated from the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) samples. The MB correlations are underestimated because the software cannot properly account for the sampling covariance resulting from the 2000 data overlap.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.3 Ratio of Average Widths of Change Between the 1999-2000 Pooled Data and the 2000-2001 Pooled Data (Based on the Appropriately Estimated Model-Based Correlations)

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
<i>Past Month Use of Marijuana</i>				
CA	0.65	0.72	0.60	0.56
FL	0.55	0.78	0.58	0.58
IL	0.69	0.73	0.49	0.57
MI	0.58	0.76	0.72	0.68
NY	0.56	0.72	0.46	0.54
OH	0.57	0.71	0.62	0.63
PA	0.57	0.71	0.67	0.66
TX	0.68	0.73	0.34	0.55
Average	0.61	0.73	0.56	0.60
<i>Past Year Use of Cocaine</i>				
CA	0.71	0.66	0.53	0.54
FL	0.48	0.91	0.76	0.87
IL	0.69	0.64	0.28	0.42
MI	0.07	0.73	0.71	0.71
NY	0.36	0.63	0.44	0.52
OH	0.33	0.82	0.59	0.73
PA	0.47	0.56	0.39	0.43
TX	0.65	0.76	0.36	0.59
Average	0.47	0.71	0.51	0.60
<i>Past Month Use of Alcohol</i>				
CA	0.72	0.76	0.73	0.72
FL	0.59	0.66	0.76	0.74
IL	0.67	0.70	0.65	0.63
MI	0.71	0.70	0.73	0.69
NY	0.70	0.55	0.71	0.71
OH	0.68	0.62	0.77	0.77
PA	0.70	0.58	0.66	0.65
TX	0.88	0.71	0.76	0.72
Average	0.71	0.66	0.72	0.70
<i>Past Month Use of Cigarettes</i>				
CA	0.77	0.84	0.72	0.70
FL	0.71	0.78	0.81	0.80
IL	0.79	0.85	0.78	0.80
MI	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.78
NY	0.60	0.80	0.82	0.80
OH	0.78	0.84	0.77	0.76
PA	0.77	0.73	0.81	0.78
TX	0.81	0.90	0.75	0.74
Average	0.74	0.81	0.78	0.77

Note: Ratio = Average width of model-based PIs of change for substates / Average width of design-based CIs of change for substates

Note: The change measure is defined as the odds ratio $\{P2/(1-P2)\}/\{P1/(1-P1)\}$, where P1 is the pooled 1999-2000 small area estimate and P2 is the pooled 2000-2001 small area estimate.

CI = confidence interval; PI = predication interval.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.4 Average Correlation Between the 1999-2000 and the 2000-2001 Model-Based and Design-Based Estimates (Based on the Appropriately Estimated Model-Based Correlations)

State	Age in Years						Total	
	12-17		18-25		26+			
	DB	MB	DB	MB	DB	MB	DB	MB
<i>Past Month Use of Marijuana</i>								
CA	0.3204	0.4760	0.4943	0.4916	0.4107	0.5962	0.3273	0.6235
FL	0.5079	0.5380	0.5020	0.5025	0.3114	0.5441	0.3492	0.5775
IL	0.4133	0.4812	0.4996	0.5351	0.5736	0.5820	0.5988	0.6067
MI	0.3316	0.4588	0.4838	0.5279	0.5615	0.5752	0.5476	0.5944
NY	0.4372	0.5092	0.5343	0.5221	0.4083	0.5293	0.4609	0.5668
OH	0.3827	0.5138	0.6195	0.5711	0.5057	0.5844	0.5723	0.6269
PA	0.4838	0.4861	0.5863	0.5708	0.5799	0.5904	0.6406	0.6112
TX	0.5088	0.5371	0.5064	0.5606	0.3134	0.5498	0.4329	0.6190
Avg.	0.4346	0.5027	0.5321	0.5400	0.4633	0.5659	0.5094	0.6010
<i>Past Year Use of Cocaine</i>								
CA	0.4937	0.5673	0.3807	0.4353	0.4240	0.4077	0.4380	0.4349
FL	0.3228	0.5644	0.4839	0.4814	0.6494	0.4919	0.5982	0.5117
IL	0.6058	0.5783	0.4796	0.4570	0.3945	0.4344	0.4316	0.4747
MI	0.4221	0.5396	0.5056	0.4837	0.5341	0.4272	0.5134	0.4568
NY	0.4502	0.5941	0.4186	0.4262	0.4097	0.4536	0.3996	0.4855
OH	0.5629	0.5787	0.4782	0.4728	0.5790	0.4549	0.5704	0.4816
PA	0.3517	0.4995	0.5553	0.5260	0.4333	0.4738	0.4394	0.5086
TX	0.3932	0.5457	0.3400	0.4495	0.2720	0.3754	0.3627	0.4430
Avg.	0.4455	0.5575	0.4635	0.4700	0.4662	0.4434	0.4726	0.4790
<i>Past Month Use of Alcohol</i>								
CA	0.3987	0.4984	0.5756	0.5453	0.5560	0.5487	0.5808	0.5625
FL	0.4226	0.5282	0.5331	0.5375	0.4971	0.5352	0.5078	0.5494
IL	0.3669	0.5149	0.5651	0.5542	0.4712	0.5643	0.4637	0.5815
MI	0.4200	0.5062	0.4815	0.5398	0.5311	0.5416	0.4978	0.5613
NY	0.4680	0.5424	0.4835	0.5507	0.4485	0.5272	0.4914	0.5454
OH	0.3443	0.5266	0.5001	0.5399	0.4647	0.5625	0.4843	0.5791
PA	0.4636	0.5073	0.6181	0.5713	0.4895	0.5436	0.4856	0.5583
TX	0.6342	0.5414	0.5562	0.5711	0.6464	0.5996	0.6509	0.6189
Avg.	0.4444	0.5231	0.5351	0.5519	0.5083	0.5533	0.5136	0.5703
<i>Past Month Use of Cigarettes</i>								
CA	0.3284	0.4741	0.5193	0.4868	0.5963	0.5384	0.5655	0.5452
FL	0.4907	0.5036	0.5048	0.5014	0.5069	0.5287	0.5184	0.5369
IL	0.4375	0.4614	0.5203	0.5375	0.5016	0.5109	0.5550	0.5240
MI	0.4284	0.5001	0.5433	0.5026	0.4787	0.4268	0.4999	0.4317
NY	0.3974	0.4829	0.5050	0.5028	0.4655	0.4770	0.4643	0.4851
OH	0.4731	0.4763	0.5462	0.5427	0.4433	0.4707	0.4696	0.4830
PA	0.4733	0.4727	0.5898	0.5377	0.4217	0.4913	0.4253	0.4996
TX	0.5882	0.5017	0.6083	0.5293	0.6135	0.5291	0.6321	0.5345
Avg.	0.4659	0.4852	0.5447	0.5210	0.4931	0.4920	0.5108	0.5005

NOTE: The design based (DB) correlation is derived from the SUDAAN sampling variance and covariance calculations for P1 and P2, where P1 is the 1999-2000 pooled small area estimate and P2 is the 2000-2001 pooled small area estimate. SUDAAN uses between replicate, within-FI (field interviewer) region, mean squares, and cross products. The DB correlation on the log-odds scale is the same as on the prevalence scale. The model-based (MB) correlations are Bayes posterior correlations for the log-odds calculated from the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC). The MB correlations are adjusted to account for the sampling covariance resulting from the 2000 data overlap.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.5 Comparison Between the *p* Values Obtained from Method 1 and Method 2 for *Past Month Use of Marijuana*

State	12-17			18-25			26 or Older			Total		
	<i>p</i> Value(1)	<i>p</i> Value(2)	Ratio									
CA1	0.889	0.861		0.900	0.865		0.946	0.931		0.940	0.919	
CA2	0.903	0.872		0.974	0.965		0.780	0.709		0.748	0.671	
CA3	0.284	0.162		0.726	0.658		0.851	0.828		0.964	0.956	
CA4	0.756	0.689		0.067	0.024		0.995	0.994		0.467	0.339	
Average	0.708	0.646	0.91	0.667	0.628	0.94	0.893	0.866	0.97	0.780	0.721	0.92
FL1	0.364	0.219		0.809	0.749		0.627	0.581		0.752	0.716	
FL2	0.338	0.211		0.911	0.886		0.998	0.997		0.859	0.821	
FL3	0.601	0.456		0.820	0.758		0.764	0.704		0.831	0.782	
FL4	0.822	0.787		0.325	0.208		0.668	0.578		0.491	0.369	
Average	0.531	0.418	0.79	0.716	0.650	0.91	0.764	0.715	0.94	0.733	0.672	0.92
IL1	0.636	0.560		0.195	0.075		0.628	0.552		0.352	0.238	
IL2	0.999	0.999		0.298	0.174		0.487	0.395		0.290	0.198	
IL3	0.539	0.443		0.205	0.073		0.373	0.291		0.135	0.072	
IL4	0.970	0.959		0.450	0.335		0.634	0.558		0.452	0.344	
Average	0.786	0.740	0.94	0.287	0.164	0.57	0.531	0.449	0.85	0.307	0.213	0.69
MI1	0.521	0.407		0.402	0.278		0.956	0.945		0.863	0.835	
MI2	0.268	0.131		0.410	0.262		0.682	0.589		0.313	0.172	
MI3	0.317	0.228		0.434	0.275		0.875	0.856		0.479	0.397	
MI4	0.695	0.633		0.691	0.576		0.694	0.642		0.542	0.471	
Average	0.450	0.350	0.78	0.484	0.348	0.72	0.802	0.758	0.95	0.549	0.469	0.85

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E.5 (continued)

State	12-17			18-25			26 or Older			Total				
	<i>p</i> Value(1)	<i>p</i> Value(2)	Ratio											
NY1	0.676	0.596		0.995	0.993		0.981	0.979		0.916	0.903			
NY2	0.460	0.303		0.110	0.038		0.584	0.535		0.197	0.132			
NY3	0.438	0.349		0.590	0.453		0.778	0.742		0.534	0.461			
NY4	0.841	0.802		0.474	0.350		0.667	0.609		0.520	0.440			
Average	0.604	0.513	0.85	0.542	0.459	0.85	0.753	0.716	0.95	0.542	0.484	0.89		
OH1	0.761	0.694		0.668	0.555		0.583	0.486		0.448	0.324			
OH2	0.228	0.143		0.680	0.568		0.728	0.703		0.676	0.627			
OH3	0.766	0.685		0.543	0.378		0.646	0.551		0.549	0.415			
OH4	0.947	0.924		0.421	0.253		0.628	0.579		0.398	0.283			
Average	0.676	0.612	0.91	0.578	0.439	0.76	0.646	0.580	0.90	0.518	0.412	0.80		
PA1	0.136	0.069		0.578	0.429		0.933	0.916		0.532	0.434			
PA2	0.949	0.937		0.704	0.577		0.819	0.778		0.722	0.642			
PA3	0.692	0.594		0.442	0.291		0.582	0.452		0.388	0.238			
PA4	0.466	0.331		0.570	0.442		0.622	0.543		0.409	0.308			
Average	0.561	0.483	0.86	0.574	0.435	0.76	0.739	0.672	0.91	0.513	0.406	0.79		
TX1	0.349	0.222		0.657	0.523		0.656	0.602		0.713	0.638			
TX2	0.636	0.547		0.906	0.870		0.327	0.272		0.337	0.241			
TX3	0.786	0.694		0.912	0.885		0.479	0.451		0.497	0.441			
TX4	0.995	0.993		0.679	0.565		0.367	0.331		0.366	0.265			
Average	0.692	0.614	0.89	0.789	0.711	0.90	0.457	0.414	0.91	0.478	0.396	0.83		
Average across substates			0.87							0.80			0.92	0.84

Note: *p* value(1) represents the Bayes significance level obtained from Method 1.

Note: *p* value(2) represents the Bayes significance level obtained from Method 2.

Note: In *method 1*, an eight age-group model was fit, where age groups 1 to 4 correspond with the pooled 1999-2000 data and age groups 5 to 8 correspond with pooled 2000-2001 data. The *p* value for this method was obtained by using the variance of the log-odds produced by fitting this model. In *method 2*, a 12 age-group model was fit. Age groups 1 to 4 correspond with the 1999 data, age groups 5 to 8 with the 2000 data, and age groups 9 to 12 correspond with the 2001 data. The *p* values were obtained using the correlation produced from this method and the variances of the logits produced in *method 1*.

Note: Ratio = Average *p* value(2) / Average *p* value(1).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.6 Comparison Between the *p* Values Obtained from Method 1 and Method 2 for *Past Year Use of Cocaine*

State	12-17			18-25			26 or Older			Total		
	<i>p</i> Value(1)	<i>p</i> Value(2)	Ratio									
CA1	0.765	0.672		0.831	0.793		0.689	0.664		0.810	0.792	
CA2	0.946	0.931		0.375	0.263		0.936	0.931		0.671	0.645	
CA3	0.989	0.985		0.841	0.799		0.384	0.331		0.380	0.333	
CA4	0.945	0.924		0.575	0.505		0.962	0.957		0.745	0.714	
Average	0.911	0.878	0.96	0.656	0.590	0.90	0.743	0.721	0.97	0.652	0.621	0.95
FL1	0.783	0.713		0.872	0.837		0.979	0.976		0.984	0.982	
FL2	0.956	0.941		0.476	0.398		0.894	0.872		0.913	0.894	
FL3	0.500	0.406		0.856	0.792		0.947	0.936		0.944	0.930	
FL4	0.642	0.555		0.934	0.914		0.972	0.967		0.973	0.969	
Average	0.720	0.654	0.91	0.785	0.735	0.94	0.948	0.938	0.99	0.954	0.944	0.99
IL1	0.823	0.762		0.383	0.210		0.826	0.781		0.601	0.486	
IL2	0.782	0.739		0.698	0.658		0.829	0.803		0.756	0.725	
IL3	0.594	0.508		0.720	0.675		0.650	0.604		0.624	0.582	
IL4	0.643	0.532		0.336	0.203		0.683	0.662		0.445	0.382	
Average	0.711	0.635	0.89	0.534	0.437	0.82	0.747	0.713	0.95	0.607	0.544	0.90
MI1	0.989	0.987		0.367	0.283		0.853	0.839		0.504	0.474	
MI2	0.867	0.831		0.594	0.464		0.929	0.920		0.873	0.858	
MI3	0.985	0.979		0.983	0.978		0.737	0.707		0.775	0.740	
MI4	0.665	0.594		0.483	0.370		0.645	0.611		0.967	0.963	
Average	0.877	0.848	0.97	0.607	0.524	0.86	0.791	0.769	0.97	0.780	0.759	0.97

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E.6 (continued)

State	12-17			18-25			26 or Older			Total						
	<i>p</i> Value(1)	<i>p</i> Value(2)	Ratio													
NY1	0.390	0.306		0.560	0.526		0.773	0.736		0.711	0.681					
NY2	0.939	0.917		0.441	0.357		0.757	0.722		0.545	0.478					
NY3	0.822	0.769		0.766	0.714		0.937	0.926		0.870	0.843					
NY4	0.670	0.538		0.527	0.428		0.933	0.925		0.886	0.867					
Average	0.705	0.633	0.90	0.574	0.506	0.88	0.850	0.827	0.97	0.753	0.717	0.95				
OH1	0.962	0.953		0.512	0.411		0.737	0.700		0.557	0.500					
OH2	0.836	0.778		0.899	0.870		0.811	0.790		0.763	0.732					
OH3	0.943	0.927		0.653	0.562		0.829	0.806		0.989	0.987					
OH4	0.847	0.797		0.267	0.156		0.981	0.977		0.622	0.542					
Average	0.897	0.864	0.96	0.583	0.500	0.86	0.840	0.818	0.97	0.733	0.690	0.94				
PA1	0.721	0.677		0.269	0.127		0.663	0.623		0.349	0.269					
PA2	0.618	0.564		0.402	0.252		0.758	0.701		0.555	0.453					
PA3	0.846	0.811		0.829	0.793		0.723	0.665		0.658	0.603					
PA4	0.936	0.909		0.699	0.585		0.795	0.770		0.698	0.653					
Average	0.780	0.740	0.95	0.550	0.439	0.80	0.735	0.690	0.94	0.565	0.495	0.88				
TX1	0.750	0.671		0.668	0.532		0.900	0.893		0.683	0.636					
TX2	0.422	0.296		0.614	0.496		0.970	0.967		0.939	0.930					
TX3	0.654	0.563		0.885	0.873		0.879	0.869		0.973	0.971					
TX4	0.943	0.926		0.549	0.475		0.964	0.963		0.770	0.747					
Average	0.692	0.614	0.89	0.679	0.594	0.87	0.928	0.923	0.99	0.841	0.821	0.98				
Average across substates			0.93				0.87						0.97			0.94

Note: *p* value(1) represents the Bayes significance level obtained from Method 1.

Note: *p* value(2) represents the Bayes significance level obtained from Method 2.

Note: In *method 1*, an eight age-group model was fit, where age groups 1 to 4 correspond with the pooled 1999-2000 data and age groups 5 to 8 correspond with pooled 2000-2001 data. The *p* value for this method was obtained by using the variance of the log-odds produced by fitting this model. In *method 2*, a 12 age-group model was fit. Age groups 1 to 4 correspond with the 1999 data, age groups 5 to 8 with the 2000 data, and age groups 9 to 12 correspond with the 2001 data. The *p* values were obtained using the correlation produced from this method and the variances of the logits produced in *method 1*.

Note: Ratio = Average *p* value(2) / Average *p* value(1).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.7 Comparison Between the *p* Values Obtained from Method 1 and Method 2 for *Past Month Use of Alcohol*

State	12-17			18-25			26 or Older			Total		
	<i>p</i> Value(1)	<i>p</i> Value(2)	Ratio									
CA1	0.317	0.175		0.801	0.707		0.239	0.103		0.238	0.096	
CA2	0.788	0.723		0.486	0.324		0.743	0.651		0.627	0.502	
CA3	0.819	0.758		0.150	0.049		0.267	0.129		0.157	0.055	
CA4	0.657	0.546		0.496	0.336		0.956	0.939		0.842	0.780	
Average	0.645	0.551	0.85	0.483	0.354	0.73	0.551	0.456	0.83	0.466	0.358	0.77
FL1	0.306	0.153		0.287	0.155		0.157	0.052		0.193	0.074	
FL2	0.386	0.239		0.806	0.734		0.826	0.761		0.819	0.748	
FL3	0.733	0.624		0.308	0.154		0.875	0.837		0.982	0.976	
FL4	0.872	0.829		0.603	0.465		0.987	0.982		0.943	0.923	
Average	0.574	0.461	0.80	0.501	0.377	0.75	0.711	0.658	0.93	0.734	0.680	0.93
IL1	0.883	0.847		0.819	0.744		0.668	0.526		0.654	0.507	
IL2	0.512	0.342		0.920	0.889		0.491	0.337		0.491	0.330	
IL3	0.863	0.819		0.711	0.593		0.689	0.602		0.747	0.668	
IL4	0.714	0.622		0.891	0.843		0.501	0.332		0.531	0.365	
Average	0.743	0.658	0.88	0.835	0.767	0.92	0.587	0.449	0.77	0.606	0.468	0.77
MI1	0.879	0.839		0.978	0.970		0.332	0.180		0.366	0.211	
MI2	0.655	0.549		0.383	0.210		0.121	0.034		0.096	0.020	
MI3	0.464	0.331		0.479	0.325		0.631	0.524		0.531	0.402	
MI4	0.716	0.622		0.097	0.016		0.273	0.130		0.179	0.059	
Average	0.679	0.585	0.86	0.484	0.380	0.79	0.339	0.217	0.64	0.293	0.173	0.59

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E.7 (continued)

State	12-17			18-25			26 or Older			Total			
	<i>p</i> Value(1)	<i>p</i> Value(2)	Ratio										
NY1	0.853	0.780		0.567	0.427		0.896	0.859		0.956	0.939		
NY2	0.441	0.261		0.904	0.873		0.966	0.955		0.953	0.937		
NY3	0.763	0.693		0.950	0.932		0.483	0.326		0.458	0.297		
NY4	0.834	0.784		0.995	0.993		0.464	0.337		0.493	0.362		
Average	0.723	0.630	0.87	0.854	0.806	0.94	0.702	0.619	0.88	0.715	0.634	0.89	
OH1	0.697	0.580		0.579	0.437		0.361	0.187		0.411	0.233		
OH2	0.438	0.337		0.327	0.156		0.359	0.219		0.271	0.133		
OH3	0.950	0.930		0.393	0.245		0.877	0.823		0.793	0.701		
OH4	0.831	0.753		0.128	0.037		0.853	0.789		0.684	0.558		
Average	0.729	0.650	0.89	0.357	0.219	0.61	0.613	0.505	0.82	0.540	0.406	0.75	
PA1	0.358	0.203		0.420	0.244		0.896	0.863		0.769	0.694		
PA2	0.457	0.301		0.585	0.432		0.852	0.798		0.764	0.679		
PA3	0.317	0.173		0.855	0.803		0.340	0.168		0.305	0.138		
PA4	0.454	0.320		0.216	0.073		0.931	0.905		0.761	0.675		
Average	0.397	0.249	0.63	0.519	0.388	0.75	0.755	0.684	0.91	0.650	0.547	0.84	
TX1	0.528	0.392		0.991	0.987		0.747	0.649		0.827	0.753		
TX2	0.970	0.958		0.757	0.662		0.419	0.253		0.381	0.206		
TX3	0.864	0.796		0.773	0.684		0.888	0.842		0.839	0.769		
TX4	0.667	0.539		0.704	0.568		0.181	0.037		0.171	0.031		
Average	0.757	0.671	0.89	0.806	0.725	0.90	0.559	0.445	0.80	0.555	0.440	0.79	
Average across substates			0.84				0.80				0.82		

Note: *p* value(1) represents the Bayes significance level obtained from Method 1.

Note: *p* value(2) represents the Bayes significance level obtained from Method 2.

Note: In *method 1*, an eight age-group model was fit, where age groups 1 to 4 correspond with the pooled 1999-2000 data and age groups 5 to 8 correspond with pooled 2000-2001 data. The *p* value for this method was obtained by using the variance of the log-odds produced by fitting this model. In *method 2*, a 12 age-group model was fit. Age groups 1 to 4 correspond with the 1999 data, age groups 5 to 8 with the 2000 data, and age groups 9 to 12 correspond with the 2001 data. The *p* values were obtained using the correlation produced from this method and the variances of the logits produced in *method 1*.

Note: Ratio = Average *p* value(2) / Average *p* value(1).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.8 Comparison Between the *p* Values Obtained from Method 1 and Method 2 for *Past Month Use of Cigarettes*

State	12-17			18-25			26 or Older			Total		
	<i>p</i> Value(1)	<i>p</i> Value(2)	Ratio									
CA1	0.648	0.554		0.810	0.742		0.498	0.321		0.482	0.305	
CA2	0.831	0.780		0.454	0.291		0.978	0.969		0.892	0.849	
CA3	0.965	0.954		0.383	0.247		0.809	0.733		0.917	0.883	
CA4	0.541	0.407		0.678	0.577		0.572	0.443		0.586	0.457	
Average	0.746	0.674	0.90	0.581	0.464	0.80	0.714	0.617	0.86	0.719	0.624	0.87
FL1	0.304	0.178		0.943	0.926		0.469	0.294		0.425	0.246	
FL2	0.344	0.199		0.771	0.687		0.823	0.770		0.849	0.801	
FL3	0.791	0.700		0.797	0.730		0.695	0.588		0.656	0.536	
FL4	0.393	0.261		0.113	0.029		0.977	0.966		0.861	0.797	
Average	0.458	0.335	0.73	0.656	0.593	0.90	0.741	0.655	0.88	0.698	0.595	0.85
IL1	0.535	0.423		0.326	0.172		0.532	0.377		0.467	0.300	
IL2	0.554	0.401		0.757	0.670		0.443	0.277		0.444	0.282	
IL3	0.566	0.445		0.758	0.659		0.479	0.332		0.575	0.439	
IL4	0.134	0.071		0.812	0.736		0.557	0.412		0.438	0.277	
Average	0.447	0.335	0.75	0.663	0.559	0.84	0.503	0.350	0.70	0.481	0.325	0.67
MI1	0.191	0.052		0.541	0.404		0.266	0.148		0.176	0.078	
MI2	0.893	0.856		0.942	0.919		0.414	0.295		0.435	0.314	
MI3	0.951	0.932		0.833	0.773		0.457	0.361		0.425	0.334	
MI4	0.690	0.601		0.257	0.115		0.606	0.495		0.508	0.380	
Average	0.681	0.610	0.90	0.643	0.553	0.86	0.436	0.325	0.75	0.386	0.277	0.72

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table E.8 (continued)

State	12-17			18-25			26 or Older			Total			
	<i>p</i> Value(1)	<i>p</i> Value(2)	Ratio										
NY1	0.153	0.040		0.647	0.546		0.373	0.249		0.283	0.164		
NY2	0.207	0.092		0.176	0.063		0.857	0.811		0.840	0.787		
NY3	0.472	0.373		0.451	0.311		0.247	0.106		0.346	0.193		
NY4	0.485	0.354		0.682	0.560		0.416	0.276		0.438	0.296		
Average	0.329	0.215	0.65	0.489	0.370	0.76	0.473	0.361	0.76	0.477	0.360	0.76	
OH1	0.684	0.572		0.473	0.280		0.420	0.281		0.541	0.411		
OH2	0.953	0.941		0.928	0.899		0.639	0.537		0.633	0.529		
OH3	0.069	0.015		0.251	0.102		0.417	0.272		0.231	0.103		
OH4	0.617	0.500		0.488	0.317		0.889	0.853		0.942	0.923		
Average	0.581	0.507	0.87	0.535	0.400	0.75	0.591	0.486	0.82	0.587	0.492	0.84	
PA1	0.574	0.463		0.827	0.758		0.312	0.181		0.306	0.176		
PA2	0.586	0.450		0.774	0.681		0.979	0.971		0.933	0.908		
PA3	0.247	0.129		0.438	0.261		0.677	0.563		0.668	0.552		
PA4	0.672	0.582		0.660	0.526		0.593	0.472		0.580	0.456		
Average	0.520	0.406	0.78	0.675	0.557	0.82	0.640	0.547	0.85	0.622	0.523	0.84	
TX1	0.910	0.882		0.982	0.974		0.827	0.760		0.813	0.739		
TX2	0.989	0.986		0.496	0.327		0.749	0.657		0.658	0.545		
TX3	0.317	0.157		0.783	0.705		0.914	0.888		0.804	0.742		
TX4	0.717	0.591		0.727	0.612		0.949	0.928		0.992	0.988		
Average	0.733	0.654	0.89	0.747	0.655	0.88	0.860	0.808	0.94	0.817	0.754	0.92	
Average across substates			0.81				0.83				0.82	0.81	

Note: *p* value(1) represents the Bayes significance level obtained from Method 1.

Note: *p* value(2) represents the Bayes significance level obtained from Method 2.

Note: In *method 1*, an eight age-group model was fit, where age groups 1 to 4 correspond with the pooled 1999-2000 data and age groups 5 to 8 correspond with pooled 2000-2001 data. The *p* value for this method was obtained by using the variance of the log-odds produced by fitting this model. In *method 2*, a 12 age-group model was fit. Age groups 1 to 4 correspond with the 1999 data, age groups 5 to 8 with the 2000 data, and age groups 9 to 12 correspond with the 2001 data. The *p* values were obtained using the correlation produced from this method and the variances of the logits produced in *method 1*.

Note: Ratio = Average *p* value(2) / Average *p* value(1).

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.9 Relative Absolute Bias for Change Between Pooled 1999-2000 Data and Pooled 2000-2001 Data for *Past Month Marijuana Use*

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	1.10	1.06	1.08	1.08
Average across 4 substates	1.06	1.06	1.01	1.03
Relative Absolute Bias	3.04	0.29	6.74	4.18
FL (design-based)	1.21	0.98	0.93	0.99
Average across 4 substates	1.10	1.02	0.99	1.02
Relative Absolute Bias	9.20	3.88	5.65	2.87
IL (design-based)	0.97	1.22	1.33	1.21
Average across 4 substates	1.01	1.16	1.13	1.12
Relative Absolute Bias	3.88	4.27	15.06	7.72
MI (design-based)	1.26	1.05	1.01	1.06
Average across 4 substates	1.14	1.05	1.05	1.06
Relative Absolute Bias	9.96	0.58	4.31	0.10
NY (design-based)	1.14	1.10	1.43	1.22
Average across 4 substates	1.04	1.11	1.07	1.07
Relative Absolute Bias	8.71	1.24	25.53	12.21
OH (design-based)	1.13	1.04	1.05	1.06
Average across 4 substates	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.07
Relative Absolute Bias	5.79	1.11	4.42	1.49
PA (design-based)	1.24	1.15	1.07	1.11
Average across 4 substates	1.12	1.08	1.07	1.08
Relative Absolute Bias	9.67	5.40	0.62	2.87
TX (design-based)	1.02	0.99	1.37	1.11
Average across 4 substates	1.08	1.01	1.18	1.08
Relative Absolute Bias	6.10	1.65	13.55	2.62
Average Relative Absolute Bias	7.04	2.30	9.48	4.26

Note: Relative absolute bias = $100 \times \text{abs}(\text{Average model-based change over 4 substates} - \text{Large State design-based change}) / \text{Large State design-based change}$.

Note: The change measure is defined as the odds ratio $\{P2/(1-P2)\} / \{P1/(1-P1)\}$, where P1 is the pooled 1999-2000 small area estimate and P2 is the pooled 2000-2001 small area estimate.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.10 Relative Absolute Bias for Change Between Pooled 1999-2000 Data and Pooled 2000-2001 Data for *Past Year Use of Cocaine*

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	0.98	1.12	1.31	1.21
Average across 4 substates	0.97	1.08	1.10	1.08
Relative Absolute Bias	0.51	3.92	16.27	10.46
FL (design-based)	0.84	0.79	0.79	0.80
Average across 4 substates	0.93	0.95	1.02	0.99
Relative Absolute Bias	11.54	19.50	29.31	24.10
IL (design-based)	0.71	1.29	1.43	1.33
Average across 4 substates	0.90	1.16	1.10	1.10
Relative Absolute Bias	26.64	10.71	23.10	17.29
MI (design-based)	1.26	0.94	0.65	0.83
Average across 4 substates	1.02	1.03	0.93	0.97
Relative Absolute Bias	18.44	10.07	43.20	17.23
NY (design-based)	0.82	1.27	1.23	1.21
Average across 4 substates	0.90	1.13	1.04	1.06
Relative Absolute Bias	9.71	10.81	15.46	12.36
OH (design-based)	1.10	0.85	0.92	0.90
Average across 4 substates	0.97	1.00	0.97	0.98
Relative Absolute Bias	11.51	17.03	5.74	9.10
PA (design-based)	1.14	1.27	1.17	1.20
Average across 4 substates	1.00	1.15	1.10	1.10
Relative Absolute Bias	12.02	10.08	6.23	8.12
TX (design-based)	0.87	0.98	1.11	1.00
Average across 4 substates	0.91	0.97	1.00	0.97
Relative Absolute Bias	4.14	0.93	9.99	3.00
Average Relative Absolute Bias	11.81	10.38	18.66	12.71

Note: Relative absolute bias = 100*abs(Average model-based change over 4 substates - Large State design-based change) / Large State design-based change.

Note: The change measure is defined as the odds ratio $\{P2/(1-P2)\}/\{P1/(1-P1)\}$, where P1 is the pooled 1999-2000 small area estimate and P2 is the pooled 2000-2001 small area estimate.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.11 Relative Absolute Bias for Change Between Pooled 1999-2000 Data and Pooled 2000-2001 Data for *Past Month Use of Alcohol*

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	0.94	1.07	1.01	1.02
Average across 4 substates	0.96	1.08	1.08	1.07
Relative Absolute Bias	1.84	0.82	6.44	5.02
FL (design-based)	1.14	0.96	1.09	1.07
Average across 4 substates	1.09	0.95	1.05	1.04
Relative Absolute Bias	4.97	1.17	3.41	3.18
IL (design-based)	1.03	0.99	1.08	1.05
Average across 4 substates	1.04	1.00	1.02	1.02
Relative Absolute Bias	1.70	0.87	4.73	3.46
MI (design-based)	1.06	1.10	1.11	1.09
Average across 4 substates	1.05	1.10	1.11	1.10
Relative Absolute Bias	1.43	0.18	0.44	0.27
NY (design-based)	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.97
Average across 4 substates	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.00
Relative Absolute Bias	0.91	1.69	3.62	3.03
OH (design-based)	1.04	1.08	1.01	1.02
Average across 4 substates	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.06
Relative Absolute Bias	0.21	0.14	5.30	4.00
PA (design-based)	1.16	1.15	1.07	1.08
Average across 4 substates	1.12	1.08	1.04	1.04
Relative Absolute Bias	3.77	6.13	3.00	3.25
TX (design-based)	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.01
Average across 4 substates	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.05
Relative Absolute Bias	1.73	1.23	5.15	4.04
Average Relative Absolute Bias	2.07	1.53	4.01	3.28

Note: Relative absolute bias = $100 \times \text{abs}(\text{Average model-based change over 4 substates} - \text{Large State design-based change}) / \text{Large State design-based change}$.

Note: The change measure is defined as the odds ratio $\{P2/(1-P2)\} / \{P1/(1-P1)\}$, where P1 is the pooled 1999-2000 small area estimate and P2 is the pooled 2000-2001 small area estimate.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.12 Relative Absolute Bias for Change Between Pooled 1999-2000 Data and Pooled 2000-2001 Data for *Past Month Use of Cigarettes*

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	0.96	1.00	1.02	1.02
Average across 4 substates	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.97
Relative Absolute Bias	3.44	1.87	5.20	4.23
FL (design-based)	0.99	1.07	0.96	0.97
Average across 4 substates	0.96	1.03	0.96	0.97
Relative Absolute Bias	2.43	3.02	0.47	0.25
IL (design-based)	0.87	1.03	1.00	0.99
Average across 4 substates	0.89	1.02	1.00	1.00
Relative Absolute Bias	2.02	0.84	0.51	0.30
MI (design-based)	0.95	1.00	1.02	1.01
Average across 4 substates	0.94	1.01	0.99	0.99
Relative Absolute Bias	1.35	1.22	3.50	2.51
NY (design-based)	1.02	1.10	0.88	0.92
Average across 4 substates	1.01	1.07	0.91	0.94
Relative Absolute Bias	0.38	2.64	2.63	1.41
OH (design-based)	0.93	0.95	1.03	1.01
Average across 4 substates	0.91	0.97	1.01	1.00
Relative Absolute Bias	1.80	2.32	1.30	0.81
PA (design-based)	0.90	1.04	1.01	1.00
Average across 4 substates	0.91	1.03	1.00	1.00
Relative Absolute Bias	1.50	0.96	0.65	0.55
TX (design-based)	0.96	0.99	1.01	1.00
Average across 4 substates	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.99
Relative Absolute Bias	0.36	0.37	1.69	1.33
Average Relative Absolute Bias	1.66	1.65	1.99	1.42

Note: Relative absolute bias = 100*abs(Average model-based change over 4 substates - Large State design-based change) / Large State design-based change.

Note: The change measure is defined as the odds ratio $\{P2/(1-P2)\}/\{P1/(1-P1)\}$, where P1 is the pooled 1999-2000 small area estimate and P2 is the pooled 2000-2001 small area estimate.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table E.13 Relative Absolute Bias for *Past Month Use of Marijuana* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	7.60	13.94	4.16	5.86
Average across 4 substates	7.47	13.45	3.77	5.49
Relative Absolute Bias	1.75	3.54	9.28	6.35
FL (design-based)	6.33	13.31	3.39	4.73
Average across 4 substates	6.80	13.28	3.52	4.87
Relative Absolute Bias	7.39	0.19	3.77	3.02
IL (design-based)	8.57	14.31	2.51	4.70
Average across 4 substates	7.69	14.45	2.75	4.81
Relative Absolute Bias	10.24	1.01	9.66	2.44
MI (design-based)	7.77	16.64	3.53	5.68
Average across 4 substates	8.01	16.92	3.40	5.64
Relative Absolute Bias	3.08	1.69	3.71	0.68
NY (design-based)	6.32	16.77	2.02	4.26
Average across 4 substates	7.08	15.38	2.62	4.63
Relative Absolute Bias	12.08	8.26	29.53	8.69
OH (design-based)	6.07	14.31	2.49	4.40
Average across 4 substates	6.68	13.98	2.44	4.38
Relative Absolute Bias	10.03	2.31	2.17	0.50
PA (design-based)	5.83	14.16	2.79	4.42
Average across 4 substates	6.81	13.91	2.75	4.45
Relative Absolute Bias	16.90	1.75	1.63	0.71
TX (design-based)	6.00	10.41	1.34	3.22
Average across 4 substates	5.84	10.59	1.77	3.55
Relative Absolute Bias	2.65	1.79	32.35	10.19
Average Relative Absolute Bias	8.01	2.57	11.51	4.07

Note: Relative absolute bias = $100 \times \text{abs}(\text{Average small area estimate over 4 substates} - \text{Large State design-based estimate}) / \text{Large State design-based estimate}$.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table E.14 Relative Absolute Bias for *Past Year Use of Cocaine* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	2.05	4.79	1.29	1.85
Average across 4 substates	2.00	4.76	1.17	1.75
Relative Absolute Bias	2.19	0.65	9.24	5.36
FL (design-based)	1.52	5.96	1.18	1.73
Average across 4 substates	1.55	4.86	1.20	1.63
Relative Absolute Bias	2.18	18.43	1.60	5.78
IL (design-based)	0.96	3.93	1.11	1.47
Average across 4 substates	1.41	4.36	1.08	1.55
Relative Absolute Bias	47.60	10.97	2.88	5.43
MI (design-based)	1.02	5.04	0.86	1.42
Average across 4 substates	1.41	4.72	1.13	1.62
Relative Absolute Bias	38.23	6.34	30.39	14.07
NY (design-based)	1.18	3.87	1.01	1.37
Average across 4 substates	1.46	4.30	1.10	1.53
Relative Absolute Bias	23.10	11.10	9.67	11.32
OH (design-based)	0.78	4.98	0.92	1.43
Average across 4 substates	1.32	4.68	1.07	1.57
Relative Absolute Bias	69.04	6.15	17.00	9.45
PA (design-based)	1.18	4.39	1.00	1.41
Average across 4 substates	1.47	4.57	1.02	1.48
Relative Absolute Bias	25.11	4.01	1.71	4.45
TX (design-based)	2.66	6.10	0.83	1.82
Average across 4 substates	2.32	5.54	1.17	1.95
Relative Absolute Bias	12.90	9.07	41.21	7.17
Average Relative Absolute Bias	27.54	8.34	14.21	7.88

Note: Relative absolute bias = $100 \times \text{abs}(\text{Average small area estimate over 4 substates} - \text{Large State design-based estimate}) / \text{Large State design-based estimate}$.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table E.15 Relative Absolute Bias for *Past Month Binge Alcohol Use* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	9.12	32.46	18.58	19.42
Average across 4 substates	9.16	32.16	18.55	19.36
Relative Absolute Bias	0.40	0.93	0.18	0.32
FL (design-based)	7.93	35.02	17.72	18.67
Average across 4 substates	8.79	34.68	17.60	18.62
Relative Absolute Bias	10.94	0.97	0.68	0.28
IL (design-based)	11.53	41.83	21.43	23.13
Average across 4 substates	11.00	41.62	21.00	22.72
Relative Absolute Bias	4.60	0.50	2.00	1.77
MI (design-based)	10.88	42.23	19.08	21.23
Average across 4 substates	10.84	41.12	19.55	21.44
Relative Absolute Bias	0.38	2.64	2.47	1.00
NY (design-based)	10.14	39.47	18.61	20.33
Average across 4 substates	9.92	38.99	18.74	20.35
Relative Absolute Bias	2.25	1.22	0.72	0.11
OH (design-based)	9.97	41.73	20.32	22.04
Average across 4 substates	10.42	41.67	19.95	21.79
Relative Absolute Bias	4.48	0.15	1.84	1.13
PA (design-based)	9.30	42.13	20.55	21.97
Average across 4 substates	10.20	41.92	19.67	21.35
Relative Absolute Bias	9.67	0.50	4.26	2.84
TX (design-based)	11.07	35.62	20.08	21.31
Average across 4 substates	10.78	36.06	20.15	21.39
Relative Absolute Bias	2.59	1.24	0.35	0.39
Average Relative Absolute Bias	4.41	1.02	1.56	0.98

Note: Relative absolute bias = $100 \times \text{abs}(\text{Average small area estimate over 4 substates} - \text{Large State design-based estimate}) / \text{Large State design-based estimate}$.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table E.16 Relative Absolute Bias for *Past Month Use of Cigarettes* Based on Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
CA (design-based)	8.73	29.62	22.07	21.62
Average across 4 substates	9.16	30.65	21.53	21.41
Relative Absolute Bias	4.93	3.49	2.41	0.98
FL (design-based)	10.92	34.60	25.16	24.85
Average across 4 substates	11.59	35.52	24.92	24.82
Relative Absolute Bias	6.16	2.65	0.96	0.13
IL (design-based)	15.61	43.44	25.57	26.93
Average across 4 substates	15.16	42.31	25.29	26.51
Relative Absolute Bias	2.87	2.60	1.11	1.53
MI (design-based)	15.68	43.81	25.14	26.57
Average across 4 substates	15.91	42.82	26.38	27.42
Relative Absolute Bias	1.45	2.27	4.93	3.17
NY (design-based)	12.28	36.29	23.95	24.31
Average across 4 substates	12.19	36.30	24.08	24.40
Relative Absolute Bias	0.76	0.03	0.54	0.38
OH (design-based)	15.83	45.66	28.21	29.21
Average across 4 substates	16.06	44.67	27.70	28.71
Relative Absolute Bias	1.45	2.16	1.83	1.71
PA (design-based)	16.21	42.32	24.97	26.14
Average across 4 substates	16.36	41.74	25.32	26.37
Relative Absolute Bias	0.97	1.39	1.44	0.87
TX (design-based)	12.73	34.49	23.12	23.57
Average across 4 substates	12.39	35.11	23.37	23.80
Relative Absolute Bias	2.74	1.79	1.07	0.98
Average Relative Absolute Bias	2.67	2.05	1.79	1.22

Note: Relative absolute bias = $100 \times \frac{\text{abs}(\text{Average small area estimate over 4 substates} - \text{Large State design-based estimate})}{\text{Large State design-based estimate}}$.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table E.17 Ratio of Average Widths for Pooled 1999 and 2000 Data

State	Age in Years			Total
	12-17	18-25	26+	
<i>Past Month Use of Marijuana</i>				
CA	0.76	0.71	0.75	0.76
FL	0.72	0.76	0.77	0.81
IL	0.62	0.70	0.79	0.74
MI	0.72	0.81	0.73	0.80
NY	0.79	0.70	0.91	0.85
OH	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.67
PA	0.71	0.65	0.65	0.71
TX	0.72	0.72	0.67	0.75
Average	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.76
<i>Past Year Use of Cocaine</i>				
CA	0.70	0.66	0.52	0.58
FL	0.53	0.60	0.60	0.64
IL	0.65	0.66	0.46	0.54
MI	0.54	0.58	0.59	0.65
NY	0.46	0.71	0.75	0.79
OH	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.68
PA	0.61	0.59	0.50	0.57
TX	0.62	0.65	0.72	0.71
Average	0.59	0.63	0.59	0.65
<i>Past Month Binge Alcohol Use</i>				
CA	0.82	0.76	0.77	0.81
FL	0.71	0.63	0.72	0.73
IL	0.64	0.66	0.70	0.69
MI	0.69	0.75	0.71	0.71
NY	0.74	0.60	0.76	0.77
OH	0.85	0.60	0.75	0.72
PA	0.75	0.59	0.70	0.69
TX	0.79	0.71	0.70	0.72
Average	0.75	0.66	0.73	0.73
<i>Past Month Use of Cigarettes</i>				
CA	0.82	0.84	0.65	0.66
FL	0.71	0.74	0.86	0.86
IL	0.67	0.83	0.69	0.69
MI	0.79	0.71	0.73	0.72
NY	0.64	0.76	0.82	0.82
OH	0.72	0.81	0.75	0.75
PA	0.72	0.69	0.81	0.78
TX	0.72	0.74	0.68	0.66
Average	0.72	0.77	0.75	0.74

Note: Ratio = Average width of model-based prediction intervals for substates / Average width of design-based confidence intervals for substates.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Table E.18 1999 NHSDA Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, by State

State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate	State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate
Total	89.63	68.55	61.44	Missouri	91.32	73.59	67.21
Alabama	92.60	71.36	66.08	Montana	92.76	76.39	70.86
Alaska	91.07	77.20	70.31	Nebraska	89.99	72.05	64.84
Arizona	94.43	65.87	62.21	Nevada	79.89	63.05	50.37
Arkansas	95.71	80.45	77.00	New Hampshire	85.36	69.87	59.65
California	87.47	64.12	56.08	New Jersey	89.65	65.24	58.48
Colorado	91.62	65.84	60.32	New Mexico	96.12	77.77	74.75
Connecticut	85.62	58.60	50.17	New York	84.28	59.98	50.55
Delaware	87.13	58.36	50.85	North Carolina	92.87	71.84	66.72
District of Columbia	93.35	79.93	74.61	North Dakota	89.89	77.48	69.65
Florida	89.94	68.20	61.33	Ohio	90.35	67.78	61.24
Georgia	90.47	66.97	60.59	Oklahoma	91.58	67.79	62.08
Hawaii	89.11	67.61	60.25	Oregon	85.20	71.57	60.98
Idaho	92.93	75.45	70.11	Pennsylvania	92.34	68.99	63.71
Illinois	87.35	63.74	55.68	Rhode Island	86.68	66.72	57.83
Indiana	91.68	73.06	66.98	South Carolina	91.96	65.92	60.61
Iowa	92.44	69.69	64.41	South Dakota	94.35	76.14	71.84
Kansas	90.59	72.89	66.03	Tennessee	90.92	67.70	61.56
Kentucky	92.36	73.75	68.12	Texas	92.57	75.12	69.54
Louisiana	94.81	76.97	72.98	Utah	93.16	81.70	76.11
Maine	89.96	75.18	67.63	Vermont	90.26	74.49	67.24
Maryland	87.78	64.66	56.76	Virginia	89.84	66.28	59.55
Massachusetts	80.59	61.82	49.82	Washington	86.49	75.06	64.92
Michigan	88.21	66.54	58.70	West Virginia	95.59	74.31	71.03
Minnesota	89.46	77.72	69.53	Wisconsin	90.19	73.05	65.89
Mississippi	94.51	82.77	78.23	Wyoming	93.79	72.62	68.11

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

Table E.19 2000 NHSDA Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, by State

State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate	State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate
Total	92.84	73.93	68.64	Missouri	92.25	70.80	65.31
Alabama	95.50	77.98	74.47	Montana	94.91	80.21	76.13
Alaska	95.43	80.24	76.58	Nebraska	93.13	74.58	69.46
Arizona	92.99	73.78	68.61	Nevada	92.08	74.44	68.54
Arkansas	97.19	81.00	78.73	New Hampshire	92.41	75.12	69.42
California	90.99	69.50	63.24	New Jersey	91.96	66.56	61.21
Colorado	94.84	75.26	71.37	New Mexico	97.43	80.80	78.72
Connecticut	89.83	71.36	64.10	New York	88.78	73.73	65.46
Delaware	92.91	68.25	63.42	North Carolina	94.51	73.19	69.17
District of Columbia	93.50	85.56	80.00	North Dakota	94.43	79.46	75.03
Florida	94.64	75.73	71.67	Ohio	94.89	75.79	71.92
Georgia	92.95	69.76	64.84	Oklahoma	93.06	74.85	69.66
Hawaii	91.95	78.45	72.14	Oregon	91.87	73.91	67.90
Idaho	93.94	74.45	69.94	Pennsylvania	94.37	73.50	69.36
Illinois	88.71	65.59	58.19	Rhode Island	91.26	74.11	67.63
Indiana	92.62	73.87	68.42	South Carolina	94.69	77.84	73.71
Iowa	94.78	80.00	75.83	South Dakota	95.15	76.67	72.95
Kansas	92.28	73.45	67.79	Tennessee	90.25	72.45	65.39
Kentucky	95.79	84.14	80.59	Texas	94.72	78.12	74.00
Louisiana	95.04	80.81	76.80	Utah	95.11	83.44	79.36
Maine	92.39	78.46	72.49	Vermont	92.62	80.80	74.83
Maryland	94.88	76.88	72.94	Virginia	91.44	75.18	68.75
Massachusetts	89.77	66.45	59.65	Washington	93.59	75.45	70.61
Michigan	93.19	73.18	68.20	West Virginia	95.19	78.17	74.41
Minnesota	94.66	80.62	76.32	Wisconsin	94.33	75.06	70.81
Mississippi	93.60	79.14	74.07	Wyoming	95.41	76.61	73.09

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000.

Table E.20 2001 NHSDA Weighted Screening and Interview Response Rates, by State

State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate	State	Screening Response Rate	Interview Response Rate	Overall Response Rate
Total	91.86	73.31	67.34	Missouri	93.12	78.34	72.95
Alabama	92.20	73.31	67.59	Montana	95.08	77.50	73.68
Alaska	96.03	79.62	76.46	Nebraska	94.04	76.47	71.91
Arizona	93.50	76.41	71.44	Nevada	95.32	75.37	71.84
Arkansas	96.70	75.36	72.88	New Hampshire	92.35	76.00	70.18
California	92.46	71.83	66.42	New Jersey	87.52	70.28	61.51
Colorado	94.78	70.64	66.95	New Mexico	97.07	80.81	78.45
Connecticut	92.16	69.79	64.32	New York	84.33	68.67	57.91
Delaware	92.03	69.07	63.57	North Carolina	92.76	72.11	66.89
District of Columbia	86.40	78.30	67.65	North Dakota	94.38	77.62	73.25
Florida	91.15	72.34	65.94	Ohio	93.46	76.51	71.51
Georgia	91.53	70.84	64.84	Oklahoma	93.07	74.69	69.51
Hawaii	91.13	68.17	62.12	Oregon	93.40	77.36	72.25
Idaho	93.83	76.75	72.01	Pennsylvania	93.65	74.97	70.21
Illinois	85.85	64.39	55.28	Rhode Island	90.97	69.70	63.41
Indiana	92.29	69.68	64.31	South Carolina	94.46	71.52	67.55
Iowa	94.00	77.52	72.87	South Dakota	94.13	80.36	75.64
Kansas	94.35	77.32	72.96	Tennessee	94.37	74.43	70.24
Kentucky	94.76	76.62	72.61	Texas	93.00	77.77	72.33
Louisiana	94.47	74.21	70.11	Utah	96.19	80.23	77.18
Maine	90.69	84.36	76.51	Vermont	93.00	80.29	74.67
Maryland	92.45	79.19	73.21	Virginia	91.50	75.20	68.81
Massachusetts	89.99	67.51	60.76	Washington	93.67	74.07	69.38
Michigan	91.28	73.71	67.28	West Virginia	94.34	70.06	66.10
Minnesota	93.10	79.88	74.36	Wisconsin	92.85	70.98	65.91
Mississippi	95.62	73.73	70.50	Wyoming	94.44	76.73	72.46

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2001.

Table E.21 Total Number of Respondents in the Incentive Experiment, by State, for 2001

State	\$0	\$20	\$40	State	\$0	\$20	\$40
Total	4,233	2,489	2,878	Missouri	50	31	40
Alabama	79	45	53	Montana	65	38	69
Alaska	18	10	9	Nebraska	74	23	38
Arizona	63	41	22	Nevada	51	29	75
Arkansas	29	24	10	New Hampshire	91	67	44
California	144	94	93	New Jersey	86	29	30
Colorado	63	54	37	New Mexico	122	25	65
Connecticut	136	66	115	New York	336	209	224
Delaware	120	62	60	North Carolina	26	21	9
District of Columbia	80	54	35	North Dakota	22	17	11
Florida	216	93	142	Ohio	208	106	176
Georgia	28	8	17	Oklahoma	74	58	50
Hawaii	5	11	1	Oregon	68	46	68
Idaho	39	28	23	Pennsylvania	196	103	119
Illinois	313	209	233	Rhode Island	80	48	35
Indiana	7	8	17	South Carolina	71	58	48
Iowa	49	31	29	South Dakota	35	31	41
Kansas	76	42	77	Tennessee	35	36	74
Kentucky	43	25	32	Texas	203	133	90
Louisiana	49	20	17	Utah	80	40	54
Maine	103	42	41	Vermont	21	10	10
Maryland	19	8	15	Virginia	0	0	0
Massachusetts	96	50	55	Washington	75	65	66
Michigan	187	109	157	West Virginia	49	28	39
Minnesota	53	36	24	Wisconsin	0	0	0
Mississippi	43	21	29	Wyoming	57	47	60

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2001.

Table E.22 Total Number of Respondents, by State, for 1999, 2000, and 2001

State	1999	2000	2001	State	1999	2000	2001
Total	66,706	71,764	68,929	Missouri	903	893	882
Alabama	826	936	885	Montana	899	914	896
Alaska	879	833	951	Nebraska	847	906	920
Arizona	824	927	964	Nevada	756	925	944
Arkansas	926	960	911	New Hampshire	791	883	913
California	4,681	5,022	3,729	New Jersey	933	1,200	1,069
Colorado	865	911	886	New Mexico	830	874	872
Connecticut	768	891	1,055	New York	2,669	3,589	4,023
Delaware	883	928	893	North Carolina	1,167	1,043	852
District of Columbia	776	918	877	North Dakota	951	896	883
Florida	3,096	3,478	3,502	Ohio	3,234	3,678	3,706
Georgia	1,164	1,145	940	Oklahoma	858	973	862
Hawaii	895	945	887	Oregon	915	864	880
Idaho	943	894	936	Pennsylvania	3,460	3,997	3,734
Illinois	3,201	3,660	3,558	Rhode Island	789	950	895
Indiana	1,044	1,061	915	South Carolina	832	855	891
Iowa	907	921	961	South Dakota	936	855	931
Kansas	886	897	922	Tennessee	938	947	921
Kentucky	969	1,018	911	Texas	3,951	4,020	3,604
Louisiana	934	939	909	Utah	1,280	1,031	895
Maine	856	901	896	Vermont	802	981	926
Maryland	887	967	961	Virginia	946	1,047	929
Massachusetts	762	1,002	933	Washington	1,070	1,006	911
Michigan	3,109	3,576	3,768	West Virginia	910	950	876
Minnesota	1,019	893	883	Wisconsin	1,066	1,119	883
Mississippi	955	917	885	Wyoming	918	828	913

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Appendix F: Description of the Survey

Appendix F: Description of the Survey

F.1. Sample Design

The 2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sample design was part of a coordinated 5-year sample design that will provide estimates for all 50 States plus the District of Columbia for the years 1999 through 2003. The coordinated design facilitates 50 percent overlap in first-stage units (area segments) between each 2 successive years.

For the 5-year 50-State design, 8 States were designated as large sample States (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas) with samples large enough to support direct State estimates. Sample sizes in these States ranged from 3,502 to 4,023. For the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia, smaller, but adequate, samples were selected to support State estimates using small area estimation (SAE) techniques. Sample sizes in these States ranged from 852 to 1,069 in 2001.

States were first stratified into a total of 900 field interviewer (FI) regions (48 regions in each large sample State and 12 regions in each small sample State). These regions were contiguous geographic areas designed to yield the same number of interviews on average. Within FI regions, adjacent Census blocks were combined to form the first-stage sampling units, called area segments. A total of 96 segments per FI region were selected with probability proportional to population size in order to support the 5-year sample and any supplemental studies that the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) may choose to field. Eight sample segments per FI region were fielded during the 2001 survey year.

These sampled segments were allocated equally into four separate samples, one for each quarter (3-month period) during the year, so that the survey is essentially continuous in the field. In each of these area segments, a listing of all addresses was made, from which a sample of 203,544 addresses was selected. This sample includes a special supplement added in the New York City area in quarter 4 to provide greater precision for any analyses of the effect of the September 11th events. Of the selected addresses, 171,519 were determined to be eligible sample units. In these sample units (which can be either households or units within group quarters), sample persons were randomly selected using an automated screening procedure programmed in a handheld computer carried by the interviewers. The number of sample units completing the screening was 157,471. Youths (age 12 to 17 years) and young adults (age 18 to 25 years) were oversampled at this stage. Because of the large sample size associated with this sample, there was no need to oversample racial/ethnic groups, as was done on NHSDAs prior to 1999. A total of 89,745 persons were selected nationwide. Consistent with previous NHSDAs, the final respondent sample of 68,929 persons was representative of the U.S. general population (since 1991, the civilian, noninstitutionalized population) age 12 or older. In addition, State samples were representative of their respective State populations. More detailed information on the disposition of the national screening and interview sample can be found in Appendix G.

The survey covers residents of households (living in houses/townhouses, apartments, condominiums, etc.), noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming/boarded houses, college dormitories, migratory workers' camps, halfway houses), and civilians living on military

bases. Although the survey covers these types of units (they are given a nonzero probability of selection), sample sizes of most specific groups are too small to provide separate estimates. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental institutions, and long-term hospitals.

To evaluate the effectiveness of respondent incentives in improving response rates in the NHSDA, an experiment was conducted during the first two quarters of the 2001 survey. A randomized, split-sample, experimental design was embedded within 251 of the main study FI regions to compare the impact of \$20 and \$40 incentive treatments with a \$0 control group on measures of respondent cooperation, data quality, survey costs, and population substance use estimates. To control for interviewer effects, the same FIs were required to work all of the control and treatment cases in an FI region whenever possible. A total of 9,600 respondents participated in the experiment, including 4,233 who received zero incentive (i.e., \$0), 2,489 who received \$20, and 2,878 who received \$40. All 9,600 respondents were included in the computation of 2001 NHSDA estimates.

F.2. Data Collection Methodology

The data collection method used in the NHSDA involves in-person interviews with sample persons, incorporating procedures that would be likely to increase respondents' cooperation and willingness to report honestly about their illicit drug use behavior. Confidentiality is stressed in all written and oral communications with potential respondents, respondents' names are not collected with the data, and computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) methods, including audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI), are used to provide a private and confidential setting to complete the interview.

Introductory letters are sent to sampled addresses, followed by an interviewer visit. A 5-minute screening procedure conducted using a handheld computer involves listing all household members along with their basic demographic data. The computer uses the demographic data in a preprogrammed selection algorithm to select 0-2 sample person(s), depending on the composition of the household. This selection process is designed to provide the necessary sample sizes for the specified population age groupings.

Interviewers attempt to immediately conduct the NHSDA interview with each selected person in the household. The interviewer requests the selected respondent to identify a private area in the home away from other household members to conduct the interview. The interview averages about an hour and includes a combination of CAPI (computer-assisted personal interviewing) and ACASI. The interview begins in CAPI mode with the FI reading the questions from the computer screen and entering the respondent's replies into the computer. The interview then transitions to the ACASI mode for the sensitive questions. In this mode, the respondent can read the questions silently on the computer screen and/or listen to the questions read through headphones and enter his or her responses directly into the computer. At the conclusion of the ACASI section, the interview returns to the CAPI mode with the interviewer completing the questionnaire.

No personal identifying information is captured in the CAI record for the respondent. At the end of the day when an interviewer has completed one or more interviews, he or she transmits the data to RTI in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, via home telephone lines.

F.3. Data Processing

Interviewers initiate nightly data transmissions of interview data and call records on days when they work. Computers at RTI direct the information to a raw data file that consists of one record for each completed interview. Even though much editing and consistency checking is done by the CAI program during the interview, additional more complex edits and consistency checks are completed at RTI. Cases are retained only if respondents provided data on lifetime use of cigarettes and at least nine other substances. An important aspect of subsequent editing routines involves assignment of codes when respondents legitimately skipped out of questions that definitely did not apply to them (e.g., if respondents never used a drug of interest). For key drug use measures, the editing procedures identify inconsistencies between related variables. Inconsistencies in variables pertaining to the most recent period that respondents used a drug are edited by assigning an "indefinite" period of use (e.g., use at some point in the lifetime, which could mean use in the past 30 days or past 12 months). Inconsistencies in other key drug use variables are edited by assigning missing data codes. These inconsistencies are then resolved through statistical imputation procedures, as discussed below.

F.3.1 Statistical Imputation

For some key variables that still have missing or ambiguous values after editing, statistical imputation is used to replace ambiguous or missing data with appropriate response codes. For example, the response is ambiguous if the editing procedures assigned a respondent's most recent use of a drug to "use at some point in the lifetime," with no definite period within the lifetime. In this case, the imputation procedures assigned a definite value for when the respondent last used the drug (e.g., in the past 30 days, more than 30 days ago but within the past 12 months, more than 12 months ago). Similarly, if the response is completely missing, the imputation procedures replaced missing values with nonmissing ones.

Missing or ambiguous values are imputed using a methodology developed specifically for the NHSDA in 1999 and called predictive mean neighborhoods (PMN). PMN is a combination of a model-assisted imputation methodology and a random nearest neighbor hot-deck procedure. Whenever feasible, the imputation of variables using PMN is multivariate, in which imputation is accomplished on several response variables at once. Variables requiring imputation were the core demographic variables, core drug use variables (recency of use, frequency of use, and age at first use), income, health insurance, and a variety of roster-derived variables.

In the modeling stage of PMN, the model chosen depends on the nature of the response variable Y . In the 2001 NHSDA, the models included binomial logistic regression, multinomial logistic regression, Poisson regression, and ordinary linear regression, where the models incorporated the design weights.

In general, hot-deck imputation replaces a missing or ambiguous value taken from a "similar" respondent who has complete data. For random nearest neighbor hot-deck imputation, the missing or ambiguous value is replaced by a responding value from a donor randomly selected from a set of potential donors. Potential donors are those defined to be "close" to the unit with the missing or ambiguous value, according to a predefined function, called a distance metric. In the hot-deck stage of PMN, the set of candidate donors (the "neighborhood") consists of respondents with complete data who have a predicted mean close to that of the item nonrespondent. In particular, the neighborhood consists of either the set of the closest 30 respondents, or the set of respondents with a predicted mean (or means) within 5 percent of the predicted mean(s) of the item nonrespondent, whichever set is smaller. If no respondents are available who have a predicted mean (or means) within 5 percent of the item nonrespondent, the respondent with the predicted mean(s) closest to that of the item nonrespondent is selected as the donor.

In the univariate case, the neighborhood of potential donors is determined by calculating the relative distance between the predicted mean for an item nonrespondent, and the predicted mean for each potential donor, then choosing those means defined by the distance metric. The pool of donors is further restricted to satisfy logical constraints whenever necessary (e.g., age at first crack use must not be younger than age at first cocaine use).

Whenever possible, missing or ambiguous values for more than one response variable are considered at a time. In this (multivariate) case, the distance metric is a Mahalanobis distance rather than a relative Euclidean distance. Whether the imputation is univariate or multivariate, only missing or ambiguous values are replaced, and donors are restricted to be logically consistent with the response variables that are not missing. Furthermore, donors are restricted to satisfy "likeness constraints" whenever possible. That is, donors are required to have the same values for variables highly correlated with the response. If no donors are available that meet these conditions, these likeness constraints can be loosened. For example, donors for the age at first use variable are required to be of the same age as recipients, if at all possible.

Although statistical imputation could not proceed separately within each State due to insufficient pools of donors, information about each respondent's State of residence was incorporated in the modeling and hot-deck steps. For most drugs, respondents were separated into three "State usage" categories as follows: respondents from States with high usage of a given drug were placed in one category, respondents from States with medium usage into another, and the remainder into a third category. This categorical "State rank" variable was used as one set of covariates in the imputation models. In addition, eligible donors for each item nonrespondent were restricted to be of the same State usage category (i.e., the same "State rank") as the nonrespondent.

F.3.2 Development of Analysis Weights

The general approach to developing and calibrating analysis weights involved developing design-based weights, d_k , as the inverse of the selection probabilities of the households and persons. Adjustment factors, $a_k(\lambda)$, were then applied to the design-based weights to adjust for nonresponse, to poststratify to known population control totals, and to control for extreme weights when necessary. In view of the importance of State-level estimates with the new 50-

State design, it was necessary to control for a much larger number of known population totals. Several other modifications to the general weight adjustment strategy that had been used in past NHSDAs were also implemented for the first time beginning with the 1999 CAI sample.

Weight adjustments were based on a generalization of Deville and Särndal's (1992) logit model. This generalized exponential model (GEM) (Folsom & Singh, 2000) incorporates unit-specific bounds (ℓ_k, u_k) , $k \in S$, for the adjustment factor $a_k(\lambda)$ as follows:

$$a_k(\lambda) = \frac{\ell_k (u_k - c_k) + u_k (c_k - \ell_k) \exp(A_k x_k' \lambda)}{(u_k - c_k) + (c_k - \ell_k) \exp(A_k x_k' \lambda)},$$

where c_k are prespecified centering constants, such that $\ell_k < c_k < u_k$ and $A_k = (u_k - \ell_k) / [(u_k - c_k)(c_k - \ell_k)]$. The variables ℓ_k , c_k , and u_k are user-specified bounds, and λ is the column vector of p model parameters corresponding to the p covariates x . The λ -parameters are estimated by solving

$$\sum_s x_k d_k a_k(\lambda) - \tilde{T}_x = 0,$$

where \tilde{T}_x denotes control totals that could be either nonrandom, as is generally the case with poststratification, or random, as is generally the case for nonresponse adjustment.

The final weights $w_k = d_k a_k(\lambda)$ minimize the distance function $\Delta(w, d)$ defined as

$$\Delta(w, d) = \sum_{k \in S} \frac{d_k}{A_k} \left\{ (a_k - \ell_k) \log \frac{a_k - \ell_k}{c_k - \ell_k} + (u_k - a_k) \log \frac{u_k - a_k}{u_k - c_k} \right\}.$$

This general approach was used at several stages of the weight adjustment process including (1) adjustment of household weights for nonresponse at the screener level, (2) poststratification of household weights to meet population controls for various demographic groups by State, (3) adjustment of household weights for extremes, (4) poststratification of selected person weights, (5) adjustment of person weights for nonresponse at the questionnaire level, (6) poststratification of person weights, and (7) adjustment of person weights for extremes.

Every effort was made to include as many relevant State-specific covariates (typically defined by demographic domains within States) as possible in the multivariate models used to calibrate the weights (nonresponse adjustment and poststratification steps). Because further subdivision of State samples by demographic covariates often produced small cell sample sizes, it was not possible to retain all State-specific covariates (even after meaningful collapsing of covariate categories) and still estimate the necessary model parameters with reasonable precision. Therefore, a hierarchical structure was used in grouping States with covariates defined at the national level, at the Census division level within the Nation, at the State-group within Census division, and, whenever possible, at the State level. In every case, the controls for total population within State and the five age groups within State were maintained. Census control totals by age, race, gender, and Hispanicity were required for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of each State. Unlike the population estimates for the 1999 and 2000 NHSDAs, population estimates for the year 2001 (based on the 1990 Census after taking account of known demographic changes) were not published because of the natural requirement to use 2000 Census

data for this purpose. However, due to extensive processing needed for the 2000 Census data, the required controls were not available in time for the 2001 NHSDA data processing. As an alternative, the Population Estimates Branch of the U.S. Bureau of the Census produced, in response to a special request, the necessary population estimates based on the 1990 Census. Use of the 1990 Census-based controls for 2001 population estimates certainly helped maintain comparability with previous years' controls. However, for 2001 the demographic estimation method was used unlike previous years wherein the 1990 Census 5 percent public use microdata file (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992) was used to get the initial breakdown of the published State-level Census projections of the total residential population (which includes military and institutionalized) for demographic domains into two groups followed by the raking ratio method to meet both the State-level residential population counts as well as the national-level civilian and noncivilian counts for each domain.

Several other enhancements to the weighting procedures also were implemented starting in 1999. The control of extreme weights through winsorization was incorporated into the calibration processes for both nonresponse and poststratification adjustment. Winsorization was used to set bounds for extreme values at prespecified levels, and the GEM model was used to adjust the weights within bounds for both extreme and nonextreme weights such that the desired calibration controls were met. A step was added to poststratify the household-level weights to obtain Census-consistent estimates based on the household rosters from all screened households; these household roster-based estimates then provided the control totals needed to calibrate the respondent pair weights for subsequent planned analyses. Also, the adjusted screened household roster-based estimates provided the control totals for the additional step of poststratifying the selected persons sample. This additional step takes advantage of the inherent two-phase nature of the NHSDA design. The final step in poststratification related the respondent person sample to external Census data (defined within the State whenever possible as discussed above).

F.4. References

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Appendix G: Statistical Methods and Limitations of the Data

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G.1. Target Population

An important limitation of the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) estimates of drug use prevalence is that they are only designed to describe the target population of the survey—the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older. Although this population includes almost 98 percent of the total U.S. population age 12 or older, it excludes some important and unique subpopulations who may have very different drug-using patterns. For example, the survey excludes active military personnel, who have been shown to have significantly lower rates of illicit drug use. Persons living in institutional group quarters, such as prisons and residential drug treatment centers, are not included in the NHSDA and have been shown in other surveys to have higher rates of illicit drug use. Also excluded are homeless persons not living in a shelter on the survey date, another population shown to have higher than average rates of illicit drug use. Appendix H describes other surveys that provide data for these populations.

G.2. Nonsampling Error

Nonsampling errors can occur from nonresponse, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors, and other errors not due to sampling. Nonsampling errors are reduced through data editing, statistical adjustments for nonresponse, close monitoring and periodic retraining of interviewers, and improvement in various quality control procedures.

Although nonsampling errors can often be much larger than sampling errors, measurement of most nonsampling errors is difficult or impossible. However, some indication of the effects of some types of nonsampling errors can be obtained through proxy measures, such as response rates and from other research studies.

G.2.1 Screening and Interview Response Rate Patterns

Response rates for the NHSDA were stable for the period from 1994 to 1998, with the screening response rate at about 93 percent and the interview response rate at about 78 percent (response rates discussed in this appendix are weighted). In 1999, the computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) screening response rate was 89.6 percent, and the interview response rate was 68.6 percent. A more stable and experienced field interviewer (FI) workforce improved these rates in 2000 and continued in 2001. Of the 171,519 eligible households sampled for the 2001 NHSDA main study, 157,471 were successfully screened for a weighted screening response rate of 91.9 percent (Table G.1). In these screened households, a total of 89,745 sample persons were selected, and completed interviews were obtained from 68,929 of these sample persons, for a weighted interview response rate of 73.3 percent (see Table G.5). A total of 13,478 (16.5 percent) sample persons were classified as refusals or parental refusals, 4,681 (5.3 percent) were not available or never at home, and 2,657 (4.9 percent) did not participate for various other reasons, such as physical or mental incompetence or language barrier (Table G.2). Tables G.3

and G.4 show the distribution of the selected sample by interview code and age group. The weighted interview response rate was highest among 12 to 17 year olds (82.2 percent), females (74.6 percent), blacks and Hispanics (75.0 and 78.8 percent, respectively), in nonmetropolitan areas (76.7 percent), and among persons residing in the South (74.4 percent) (Table G.5).

The overall weighted response rate, defined as the product of the weighted screening response rate and weighted interview response rate, was 61.5 percent in 1999, 68.6 percent in 2000, and 67.3 percent in 2001. Nonresponse bias can be expressed as the product of the nonresponse rate ($1-R$) and the difference between the characteristic of interest between respondents and nonrespondents in the population ($P_r - P_{nr}$). Thus, assuming the quantity ($P_r - P_{nr}$) is fixed over time, the improvement in response rates in 2000 and 2001 over 1999 will result in estimates with lower nonresponse bias.

G.2.2 Inconsistent Responses and Item Nonresponse

Among survey participants, item response rates were above 97 percent for most questionnaire items. However, inconsistent responses for some items, including the drug use items, were common. Estimates of substance use from the NHSDA are based on the responses to multiple questions by respondents, so that the maximum amount of information is used in determining whether a respondent is classified as a drug user. Inconsistencies in responses are resolved through a logical editing process that involves some judgment on the part of survey analysts and is a potential source of nonsampling error. Because of the automatic routing through the CAI questionnaire (e.g., lifetime drug use questions that skip entire modules when answered "no"), there is less editing of this type than in the paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) questionnaire used prior to the NHSDA redesign in 1999.

In addition, logical editing is used less often because with the CAI data, statistical imputation is relied upon more heavily to determine the final values of drug use variables in cases where there is the potential to use logical editing to make a determination. The combined amount of editing and imputation in the CAI data is still considerably less than the total amount used in prior PAPI surveys. For the 2001 CAI data, for example, 6.7 percent of the estimate of past month hallucinogen use was based on logically edited cases and 6.6 percent on imputed cases, for a combined amount of 13.3 percent. In the 1998 NHSDA (administered using PAPI), the amount of editing and imputation for past month hallucinogen use was 60.3 and 0.0 percent, respectively, for a total of 60.3 percent. The combined amount of editing and imputation for the estimate of past month heroin use was 5.7 percent for the 2001 CAI and 37.0 percent for the 1998 PAPI data.

G.2.3 Validity of Self-Reported Use

NHSDA estimates are based on self-reports of drug use, and their value depends on respondents' truthfulness and memory. Although many studies have generally established the validity of self-report data and the NHSDA procedures were designed to encourage honesty and recall, some degree of underreporting is assumed (Harrell, 1997; Harrison & Hughes, 1997; Rouse, Kozel, & Richards, 1985). No adjustment to NHSDA data is made to correct for this. The methodology used in the NHSDA has been shown to produce more valid results than other self-report methods (e.g., by telephone) (Aquilino, 1994; Turner, Lessler, & Gfroerer, 1992). However, comparisons of NHSDA data with data from surveys conducted in classrooms suggest

that underreporting of drug use by youths in their homes may be substantial (Gfroerer, 1993; Gfroerer, Wright, & Kopstein, 1997).

G.3. Incidence Estimates

The average annual numbers of marijuana initiates and rates by State were obtained using small area estimation (SAE) methods applied to the pooled 2000-2001 survey data and are, therefore, different from incidence estimates reported in the other reports. NHSDA State estimates of each substance use measure are produced by combining an estimate of the measure based on the State sample data with the estimate of the measure based on a national regression model applied to local-area county and Census block group/tract-level estimates from the State. The parameters of the regression model are estimated from the entire national sample. Because the 42 smaller (in terms of population) States and the District of Columbia have smaller samples than the eight large States, estimates for the smaller States rely more heavily on the national model. The model for each substance use measure typically utilizes from 50 to 100 independent variables in the estimation. These variables include basic demographic characteristics of respondents (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, and gender), demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Census tract or block group (e.g., average family income and percentage of single-mother households), and county-level substance abuse and other indicators (e.g., rate of substance abuse treatment, drug arrest rate, and drug- and alcohol-related mortality rate). Population counts by State and age group are applied to the estimated rates to obtain the estimated number of persons with the substance use characteristic. Corresponding to each SAE estimate is a 95 percent prediction interval (PI) that indicates the precision of the estimate. The PI accounts for variation due to sampling, as well as variation due to the model, and is derived from the process that generates the State SAE. There is a 95 percent probability that the true value lies within the interval.

The incidence estimates discussed in this report are based on the combination of two separate SAE measures, calculated from the pooled 2000-2001 data:

- number of marijuana initiates during the past 24 months, and
- number of persons who have never used marijuana.

Each of these measures is generated independently using SAE, by State and age group. The following formula was used to generate the average annual rate of first use of marijuana for each State:

$$\text{Average annual incidence rate} = \frac{\{(\text{Number of marijuana initiates in past 24 months}) / [(\text{Number of marijuana initiates in past 24 months} * 0.5) + \text{Number of persons who never used marijuana}]\}}{2}$$

For diseases, the incidence rate for a population, *IR*, is defined as the number of new cases of the disease, *N*, divided by the person time, *PT*, of exposure (i.e., $IR = N / PT$). The person time of exposure can be measured for the full period of the study or for a shorter period. The person time of exposure ends at the time of diagnosis (e.g., Greenberg, Daniels, Flanders, Eley, & Boring, 1996, pp. 16-19). Similar conventions are applied for defining the incidence of first use of a substance.

Beginning in 1999, the NHSDA questionnaire allows for collection of year and month of first use for recent initiates. Month, day, and year of birth also are obtained directly or imputed in the process. In addition, the questionnaire call record provides the date of the interview. By imputing a day of first use within the year and month of first use reported or imputed, the key respondent inputs in terms of exact dates are known. Using these respondent inputs, one can determine whether a person's first use episode occurred in the 24 months prior to the interview.

With person time of exposure measured in terms of 2-year units of time, the correct multiplier for the number of initiates in the past 24 months in the denominator of the SAE-based *Average annual incidence rate* is the average fraction of the exposure interval experienced prior to the initiation. Direct survey estimates of this average fraction of exposure experience prior to the initiation could be formed for each State-by-age-group combination, but direct estimates would be too imprecise to include in the SAE incidence rate estimation. Instead, the average fraction of exposure among initiates was assumed to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 2-year exposure period. This approximation follows from the assumption that initiation episodes are distributed uniformly over the 2-year exposure period. Note that the "never" users at interview were all exposed for the full 2-year initiation period. The 24-month SAE incidence rates were then transformed into average 12-month or average annual rates by the $\frac{1}{2}$ multiplier. Alternatively, one can view the final multiplication by $\frac{1}{2}$ as transforming the person time units of exposure in the denominator of the rate from the number of 2-year exposure units to the number of person years of exposure.

G.4. Serious Mental Illness Estimates

For the 2001 NHSDA, mental health among adults was measured using a scale to ascertain serious mental illness (SMI). This scale consisted of six questions that ask respondents how frequently they experienced symptoms of psychological distress during the 1 month in the past year when they were at their worst emotionally. The use of this scale is based on a methodological study designed to evaluate several screening scales for measuring SMI in the NHSDA. These scales consisted of a truncated version of the World Health Organization (WHO) Composite International Diagnostic Interview Short Form (CIDI-SF) scale (Kessler, Andrews, Mroczek, Üstün, & Wittchen, 1998), the K10/K6 scale of nonspecific psychological distress (Furukawa, Kessler, Slade, & Andrews, 2003), and the WHO Disability Assessment Schedule (WHO-DAS) (Rehm et al., 1999).

The methodological study to evaluate the scales consisted of 155 respondents selected from a first-stage sample of 1,000 adults age 18 or older. First-stage respondents were selected from the Boston metropolitan area and screened on the telephone to determine whether they had any emotional problems. Respondents reporting emotional problems at the first stage were oversampled when selecting the 155 respondents at the second stage. The selected respondents were interviewed by trained clinicians in their home using both the NHSDA methodology and a structured clinical interview. The first interview included the three scales described above using audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI). Respondents completed the ACASI portion of the interview without discussing their answers with the clinician. After completing the ACASI interview, respondents were then interviewed using the 12-month nonpatient version of the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID) (First, Spitzer, Gibbon, & Williams, 1997) and the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) (Endicott, Spitzer, Fleiss, & Cohen, 1976) to classify respondents as either having or not having SMI.

The data from the 155 respondents were analyzed using logistic regression analysis to predict SMI from the scores on the screening questions. Analysis of the model fit indicated that each of the scales alone and in combination were significant predictors of SMI and the best fitting models contained either the CIDI-SF or the K6/K10 alone. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was used to evaluate the precision of the scales to discriminate between respondents with and without SMI. This analysis indicated that the K6 was the best predictor. The results of the methodological study are described in more detail in Kessler et al. (2002, 2003).

To score the items on the K6 scales, they were first coded from 0 to 4 and summed to yield a number between 0 and 24. This involved transforming response categories for the six questions (DSNERV1, DSHOPE, DSFIDG, DSNOCHR, DSEFFORT, and DSDOWN) given below so that "all of the time" is coded 4, "most of the time" is coded 3, "some of the time" 2, "a little of the time" 1, and "none of the time" 0, with "don't know" and "refuse" also coded 0. Summing across the transformed responses obtains a score with a range from 0 to 24. Respondents with a total score of 13 or greater were classified as having a past year SMI. This cutpoint was chosen to equalize false positives and false negatives.

The questions comprising the K6 scale are given below:

DSNERV1 Most people have periods when they are not at their best emotionally. Think of one month in the past 12 months when you were the most depressed, anxious, or emotionally stressed. If there was no month like this, think of a typical month.

During that month, how often did you feel nervous?

- 1 All of the time
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Some of the time
- 4 A little of the time
- 5 None of the time
- DK/REF

Response categories are the same for the following questions:

DSHOPE During that same month when you were at your worst emotionally . . . how often did you feel hopeless?

DSFIDG During that same month when you were at your worst emotionally . . . how often did you feel restless or fidgety?

DSNOCHR During that same month when you were at your worst emotionally . . . how often did you feel so sad or depressed that nothing could cheer you up?

DSEFFORT During that same month when you were at your worst emotionally . . . how often did you feel that everything was an effort?

DSDOWN During that same month when you were at your worst emotionally . . . how often did you feel down on yourself, no good, or worthless?

G.5. References

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Table G.1 Weighted Percentages and Sample Sizes for 1999 to 2001 NHSDAs, by *Screening Result Code*

Screening Result	1999 NHSDA		2000 NHSDA		2001 NHSDA	
	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage
Total Sample	223,868	100.00	215,860	100.00	203,544	100.00
Ineligible cases	36,026	15.78	33,284	15.09	32,025	15.40
Eligible cases	187,842	84.22	182,576	84.91	171,519	84.60
Ineligibles	36,026	100.00	33,284	100.00	32,025	100.00
Vacant	18,034	49.71	16,796	50.76	16,489	51.71
Not a primary residence	4,516	12.90	4,506	13.26	4,706	14.69
Not a dwelling unit	4,626	12.70	3,173	9.33	2,913	8.66
All military personnel	482	1.22	414	1.21	327	0.93
Other, ineligible	8,368	23.46	8,395	25.43	7,590	24.00
Eligible Cases	187,842	100.00	182,576	100.00	171,519	100.00
Screening complete	169,166	89.63	169,769	92.84	157,471	91.86
No one selected	101,537	54.19	99,999	55.36	90,530	52.11
One selected	44,436	23.63	46,981	25.46	43,601	25.94
Two selected	23,193	11.82	22,789	12.03	23,340	13.82
Screening not complete	18,676	10.37	12,807	7.16	14,048	8.14
No one home	4,291	2.38	3,238	1.82	3,383	1.90
Respondent unavailable	651	0.36	415	0.24	392	0.24
Physically or mentally incompetent	419	0.24	310	0.16	357	0.20
Language barrier—Hispanic	102	0.06	83	0.05	130	0.09
Language barrier—other	486	0.28	434	0.27	590	0.39
Refusal	11,097	5.92	7,535	4.14	8,525	4.93
Other, access denied	1,536	1.08	748	0.45	613	0.35
Other, eligible	38	0.02	7	0.00	9	0.00
Other, problem case	56	0.03	37	0.02	49	0.03

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table G.2 Weighted Percentages and Sample Sizes for 1999 to 2001 NHSDAs, by *Final Interview Code, among Persons Aged 12 or Older*

Final Interview Code	1999 NHSDA		2000 NHSDA		2001 NHSDA	
	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage
Total Selected Persons	89,883	100.00	91,961	100.00	89,745	100.00
Interview complete	66,706	68.55	71,764	73.93	68,929	73.31
No one at dwelling unit	1,795	2.13	1,776	2.02	1,728	2.00
Respondent unavailable	3,897	4.53	3,058	3.52	2,953	3.30
Breakoff	50	0.07	72	0.09	79	0.12
Physically/mentally incompetent	1,017	2.62	1,053	2.57	1,020	2.43
Language barrier—Spanish	168	0.12	109	0.08	190	0.17
Language barrier—Other	480	1.46	441	1.06	470	1.30
Refusal	11,276	17.98	10,109	14.99	10,961	15.60
Parental refusal	2,888	1.01	2,655	0.88	2,517	0.92
Other	1,606	1.53	924	0.86	898	0.86

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table G.3 Weighted Percentages and Sample Sizes for 1999 to 2001 NHSDAs, by *Final Interview Code, among Youths Aged 12 to 17*

Final Interview Code	1999 NHSDA		2000 NHSDA		2001 NHSDA	
	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage
Total Selected Persons	32,011	100.00	31,242	100.00	28,188	100.00
Interview complete	25,384	78.07	25,756	82.58	23,178	82.18
No one at dwelling unit	322	1.09	278	0.86	254	0.92
Respondent unavailable	872	3.04	617	2.05	551	2.13
Breakoff	13	0.03	18	0.05	17	0.05
Physically/mentally incompetent	244	0.76	234	0.76	219	0.79
Language barrier—Spanish	15	0.03	10	0.03	18	0.08
Language barrier—Other	58	0.18	50	0.20	34	0.11
Refusal	1,808	5.97	1,455	4.52	1,247	4.14
Parental refusal	2,885	9.50	2,641	8.35	2,517	8.95
Other	410	1.33	183	0.59	153	0.64

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table G.4 Weighted Percentages and Sample Sizes for 1999 to 2001 NHSDAs, by *Final Interview Code, among Persons Aged 18 or Older*

Final Interview Code	1999 NHSDA		2000 NHSDA		2001 NHSDA	
	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage	Sample Size	Weighted Percentage
Total Selected Persons	57,872	100.00	60,719	100.00	61,557	100.00
Interview complete	41,322	67.41	46,008	72.92	45,751	72.29
No one at dwelling unit	1,473	2.25	1,498	2.16	1,474	2.12
Respondent unavailable	3,025	4.71	2,441	3.69	2,402	3.43
Breakoff	37	0.07	54	0.09	62	0.13
Physically/mentally incompetent	773	2.85	819	2.78	801	2.62
Language barrier—Spanish	153	0.13	99	0.09	172	0.18
Language barrier—Other	422	1.62	391	1.16	436	1.43
Refusal	9,468	19.41	8,654	16.22	9,714	16.92
Parental refusal	3	0.00	14	0.01	0	0.00
Other	1,196	1.55	741	0.89	745	0.88

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Table G.5 Response Rates and Sample Sizes for the 1999 to 2001 NHSDAs, by Demographic Characteristics

	1999 NHSDA			2000 NHSDA			2001 NHSDA		
	Selected Persons	Completed Interviews	Weighted Response Rate	Selected Persons	Completed Interviews	Weighted Response Rate	Selected Persons	Completed Interviews	Weighted Response Rate
Total	89,883	66,706	68.55%	91,961	71,764	73.93%	89,745	68,929	73.31%
Age in Years									
12-17	32,011	25,384	78.07%	31,242	25,756	82.58%	28,188	23,178	82.18%
18-25	30,439	22,151	71.21%	29,424	22,849	77.34%	30,304	22,931	75.51%
26 or older	27,433	19,171	66.76%	31,295	23,159	72.17%	31,253	22,820	71.75%
Gender									
Male	43,883	31,987	67.12%	44,899	34,375	72.68%	43,949	33,109	71.92%
Female	46,000	34,719	69.81%	47,062	37,389	75.09%	45,796	35,820	74.58%
Race/Ethnicity									
Hispanic	11,203	8,755	74.59%	11,454	9,396	77.95%	10,885	8,777	78.78%
White	63,211	46,272	67.98%	64,517	49,631	73.39%	63,228	48,016	72.65%
Black	10,552	8,044	70.39%	10,740	8,638	76.19%	10,584	8,295	74.98%
All other races	4,917	3,635	59.28%	5,250	4,099	67.31%	5,048	3,841	66.65%
Region									
Northeast	16,794	11,830	64.03%	18,959	14,394	71.68%	19,180	14,444	71.02%
Midwest	24,885	18,103	69.63%	25,428	19,355	73.23%	25,560	19,212	73.25%
South	27,390	21,018	70.93%	27,217	22,041	76.38%	26,278	20,609	74.44%
West	20,814	15,755	67.47%	20,357	15,974	72.68%	18,727	14,664	73.51%
County Type									
Large metropolitan	36,101	25,901	65.15%	37,754	28,744	71.77%	35,395	26,403	71.00%
Small metropolitan	30,642	22,612	69.98%	31,400	24,579	74.96%	31,740	24,575	74.66%
Nonmetropolitan	23,140	18,193	74.97%	22,807	18,441	77.58%	22,610	17,951	76.72%

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Appendix H: Other Sources of Data

Appendix H: Other Sources of Data

A variety of other surveys and data systems collect data on substance use, abuse, and dependence. It is useful to consider the results of these other studies when discussing the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) data. In doing this, it is important to understand the methodological differences between the different surveys and the impact that these differences could have on estimates of substance use prevalence. This appendix briefly describes several of these other data systems, including recent results from them.

In-depth comparisons of the methodologies of the three major federally sponsored national surveys of youth substance use have been done. In 1997, a comparison between the NHSDA and Monitoring the Future (MTF) was published (Gfroerer, Wright, & Kopstein, 1997). In 2000, a series of papers comparing different aspects of the NHSDA, MTF, and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was commissioned by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). Under contract with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Westat identified and funded several experts in survey methods to prepare these papers. The papers were published in the *Journal of Drug Issues* (Hennessy & Ginsberg, 2001). The major findings of this study were as follows:

- The design, implementation, and documentation of all three surveys are of high quality. The surveys exhibit no flaws in the execution of basic survey procedures.
- The goals and approaches of these three surveys are very different, making comparisons between them difficult. The surveys differ significantly in terms of populations covered, sampling methods, mode of data collection, questionnaires, and estimation methods.
- Estimates of substance use are generally highest from the YRBS and lowest from the NHSDA. The NHSDA probably produces lower rates because it is done in the home, whereas the other two surveys collect data in school classrooms, away from parents and other family members.
- NHSDA prevalence rates also may be lower because of the NHSDA's requirement of thorough parental consent prior to youth participation. The greater parental involvement in consent procedures in the NHSDA, compared with the two school surveys, may suppress youth reporting of substance use.

H.1. Other State Data

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The YRBS is a component of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), which biennially measures the prevalence of six priority health risk behavior categories: (a) behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries; (b) tobacco use; (c) alcohol and other drug use; (d) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); (e) unhealthy

dietary behaviors; and (f) physical inactivity. The YRBSS includes national, State, territorial, and local school-based surveys of high school students.

Sites can add or delete questions in the core questionnaire to better meet the interests and needs of the State, territory, or city school district. School-based YRBS studies were last conducted in 2001 among students in grades 9 to 12 in 38 States; however, only 22 States had overall response rates of 60 percent or better. The YRBS uses a two-stage design, selecting schools first and then intact classes (Grunbaum et al., 2002). Although there are differences in the sampling and data collection methodology and in implementation, the NHSDA and YRBS shared some common results.

For past month use of alcohol, the 2001 YRBS State estimates were significantly higher than those for the 2000-2001 NHSDA, due in part to the generally older youths present in high schools than in the targeted household youths who were 12 to 17 years old at the time of the NHSDA interview. Both surveys showed North Dakota as the State with the highest rate of current use of alcohol. Of the top five States in the NHSDA, the YRBS did not survey two of them (Connecticut and New Hampshire) in 2001, included two of them (North Dakota and Massachusetts) in its top five, and ranked Vermont somewhat lower. For past month use of marijuana in 2001, Utah reported the least prevalence among students (from the YRBS) and youths from the 2000-2001 NHSDA. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont ranked highest in the YRBS and also were in the top fifth for the NHSDA (CDC, 2003c).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), administered and supported by CDC's Behavioral Surveillance Branch, is an ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors in the civilian noninstitutionalized adult population, 18 years of age or older, living in households. BRFSS was initiated in 1984 with 15 States collecting surveillance data on risk behaviors through monthly telephone interviews. The number of States participating in the survey increased, so that in 2001 the survey included all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are collected from a random sample of adults (one per household) through a telephone survey. Questions can be developed by participating States and added to the core questionnaire. State-added questions are not edited or evaluated by the CDC. In general, BRFSS collects information on access to health care, health status indicators, health risk behaviors (including cigarette and alcohol use), and the use of clinical preventive services by State.

Looking at the State estimates of current smokers obtained from the 2000 BRFSS, for persons age 18 or older, Kentucky reported the highest rate (30.5 percent) and Utah reported the lowest rate (12.9 percent) (CDC, 2003b). Comparing these BRFSS percentages with the 2000-2001 NHSDA past month cigarette use rates, for the population age 12 or older, Kentucky had the highest rate (32.5 percent) and Utah the lowest (16.8 percent). Considering the differences in sampling methods and the target populations, both surveys yielded similar results.

H.2. Other National Data

H.2.1 Illicit Drug Use

Monitoring the Future (MTF)

Monitoring the Future (MTF) is a national survey that tracks drug use trends and related attitudes among America's adolescents. This survey is conducted annually by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan through a grant awarded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The MTF and NHSDA are the Federal Government's largest and primary tools for tracking youth substance use. The MTF is composed of three substudies: (a) an annual survey of high school seniors initiated in 1975; (b) ongoing panel studies of representative samples from each graduating class that have been conducted by mail since 1976; and (c) annual surveys of 8th and 10th graders initiated in 1991. In 2001, for all three grades combined, 435 public and private schools and about 44,300 students were in the sample. The students completed a self-administered questionnaire during a regular class period (Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 2002a, 2002b).

Comparisons between the MTF estimates and estimates based on students sampled in the NHSDA have generally shown NHSDA substance use prevalence levels to be lower than MTF estimates, with relative differences being largest for 8th graders. The lower prevalences in the NHSDA may be due to more underreporting in the household setting as compared with the MTF school setting. The MTF does not survey dropouts, a group generally shown (using the NHSDA) to have higher rates of use (Gfroerer et al., 1997). However, the direction of trends has generally been similar between the two surveys. Both surveys showed significant increases in illicit drug use among adolescents between 1992 and 1996. Comparisons of NHSDA and MTF results for 1999 through 2001, based on NHSDA data collected during January through June to control for seasonality, generally show similar trends in the prevalence of use of illicit drugs with a few exceptions. Between 2000 and 2001, the NHSDA showed a significant increase in past year and past month marijuana use for 10th graders. The NHSDA also showed an increase in lifetime and past year hallucinogen use for 8th graders, as well as an increase in past month use for 12th graders. The MTF trend for these drugs remained somewhat stable from 2000 to 2001 (see Tables H.1 to H.4).

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The 2001 national school-based YRBS used a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The 2001 national YRBS sample included 13,601 students in grades 9 through 12 in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The national survey and all of the State and local surveys were conducted during the spring of 2001, with the exception of Hawaii. The Hawaii surveys were conducted in the fall of 2001. The students completed a self-administered questionnaire during a regular class period (CDC, 2003c). In general, this school-based survey found higher rates of alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and cocaine use for youths than those found in the NHSDA. Data from the YRBS showed a decrease in both lifetime and past month marijuana use, but steady prevalence levels for use of other illicit drugs among 9th through 12th graders. Although the NHSDA showed a significant increase in marijuana use among 12 to 17 year olds during this time period, the trend

for other illicit drugs was similar to the YRBS. Although the two surveys generally have shown similar trends over the years, the prevalence estimates are much higher in the YRBS (23.9 vs. 8.0 percent in the NHSDA for past month marijuana use in 2001). This is likely due to the difference in the age groups that are sampled and the dissimilarity of the study designs (school-based vs. home-based).

National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)

The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) is conducted to measure the effects of family, peer group, school, neighborhood, religious institution, and community influences on health risks, such as tobacco, drug, and alcohol use. The survey also asks about substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs). The survey consists of three phases. In Wave 1 (conducted in 1994-95), roughly 90,000 students from grades 7 through 12 at 144 schools around the United States answered brief questionnaires. Interviews also were conducted with about 20,000 students and their parents in the students' homes. In Wave 2, students were interviewed a second time in their homes. These interviews took place in 1996. Wave 3 consists of re-interviews of respondents from Wave 1 and began in July 2001. Survey results from the first two waves indicated that nearly one fourth of teenagers had ever smoked marijuana. Nearly 7 percent of 7th and 8th graders used marijuana at least once in the past month as did 15.7 percent of 9th through 12th graders (Resnick et al., 1997).

Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS)

The Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS) is an ongoing national research study that tracks drug use and drug-related attitudes among children, teenagers, and their parents. It is sponsored by the Partnership for a Drug Free America (PDFA). In the 2001 PATS, 6,937 teenagers in grades 7 through 12 completed self-administered questionnaires. The study showed a decline in overall drug use for adolescents between 1997 and 1999. Drug use rates have been stable since then. The one exception to this trend is teenage use of Ecstasy. In 2001, PATS reported that lifetime teenage Ecstasy use was 12 percent, up from 10 percent in 2000 (PDFA, 2003). The 2001 NHSDA showed a similar trend in that lifetime Ecstasy use for 12 to 17 year olds was 3.2 percent, up from 2.6 percent in 2000. Another exception to the trend was a significant decrease in inhalant use. The 2001 PATS found that 18 percent of teenagers used inhalants at some point in their life, down from 21 percent in 2000. Past year and past month use showed similar declines. The NHSDA showed stable rates of inhalant use between 2000 and 2001 for 12 to 17 year olds. The NHSDA reports notably lower prevalence rates than PATS. The major difference in these prevalence estimates is likely to be due to the different study designs. The youth portion of the PATS is a school-based survey. This may elicit more reporting of sensitive behaviors than the home-based NHSDA.

National Survey of Parents and Youth (NSPY)

The National Survey of Parents and Youth (NSPY) is sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to evaluate the Office of National Drug Control Policy's (ONDCP's) National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. The survey is specifically designed to evaluate Phase III of the campaign, which began in September 1999 and will run at least until 2003. The NSPY is divided into two phases. In Phase I, a sample of youths age 9 to 18 and their parents

were recruited to participate in the in-home survey. In Phase II, the respondents from Phase I participate in two additional interviews at intervals of 6 to 24 months. The recruitment phase is broken into three waves, which each consist of national cross-sectional surveys. In October 2001, ONDCP released its third semiannual report of findings that contained data from all three waves (available on-line at ONDCP, 2003).

The first two waves of data were collected between November 1999 and December 2000. Waves 3 and 4 were collected between January 2001 and December 2001. For past month use of marijuana, the NSPY reported an increase from 7.2 percent in 2000 to 8.0 percent in 2001 for 12 to 18 year olds (see Table H.5 and Hornik et al., 2002). Although this did not represent a significant increase in the NSPY, the levels mirror the rates reported in the NHSDA for 12 to 17 year olds between 2000 and 2001, 4.8 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. The increase in the NHSDA was statistically significant.

The parent component of the NSPY showed slight, but not statistically significant, increases in both lifetime and past month marijuana use. Lifetime use was 52.8 percent in 2000 and 53.7 percent in 2001 (see Table H.6). Past month marijuana use rose from 2.7 percent in 2000 to 3.4 percent in 2001. The NHSDA showed significant increases in both lifetime and past month marijuana use among adults. The lifetime estimate for adults age 18 or older increased from 36.0 percent in 2000 to 38.9 percent in 2001. Past month use rose from 4.5 percent in 2000 to 5.1 percent in 2001.

H.2.2 Alcohol and Tobacco Use

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey that collects data using personal household interviews. The survey is sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and provides national estimates of selected health measures. The survey estimated that 22.9 percent of the population age 18 or older were current cigarette smokers in 2001 (down from 23.4 percent in 2000) (NCHS, 2003). Among males, 25.3 percent reported current cigarette smoking compared with 20.8 percent of females age 18 or older.

In the NHIS, current smokers are defined as those who smoke daily, smoked on 1 or more days in the past month, or quit smoking fewer than 30 days ago (for those who smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime). In the NHSDA, current cigarette smoking is defined as any use in the past month. The 2001 NHSDA rate was 31.1 percent for those 18 or older. However, when using a definition similar to the NHIS's, the 2001 NHSDA estimates that 24.7 percent of adults age 18 or older were current smokers. Among males, 27.1 percent reported current cigarette smoking compared with 22.5 percent of females. These do not represent significant changes from 2000. Although the two surveys employ different methodologies, the NHSDA produces very similar estimates when using the NHIS definition. The two surveys also have shown very similar trends in smoking over the years. See Table H.7 for an in-depth comparison of smoking rates between these two surveys.

The NHIS defines past year alcohol use as having 12 or more drinks in a lifetime and having 1 or more drinks in the past year. The NHIS rate for past year alcohol use among those 18

or older was 62.7 percent in 2001, which was not a significant change from 2000 (61.5 percent). The rates for both males and females remained stable in 2001 (69.3 and 56.6 percent, respectively). For the NHSDA, past year alcohol use is defined as having had at least one drink in the past year. The 2001 NHSDA rate for those 18 or older, however, showed a significant increase in 2001. The rate rose from 65.3 percent in 2000 to 67.1 percent in 2001. Although the NHSDA rate for males remained stable, females showed a significant increase in alcohol use. Their rate was 59.4 percent in 2000 and 62.7 percent in 2001. Although the two surveys use different definitions and methodologies, they have produced similar estimates for past year alcohol use over the past several years. See Table H.8 for a comparison of past year alcohol use between the two surveys.

Monitoring the Future (MTF)

This school-based survey showed increases in smoking rates among students from 1991 to 1997. Cigarette smoking peaked in 1996 among 8th and 10th graders nationwide and in 1997 among 12th graders. Since those peak years, cigarette use has gradually declined. Past month smoking rates found in the MTF for 8th graders were 17.5 percent in 1999, 14.6 percent in 2000, and 12.2 percent in 2001. Among 10th graders, current smoking rates were 25.7 percent in 1999, 23.9 percent in 2000, and 21.3 percent in 2001. For 12th graders, smoking rates rose steadily from 28.3 percent in 1991 to 36.5 percent in 1997, but then showed a statistically significant decline to 31.4 percent in 2000 (Johnston et al., 2002a). This trend continued in 2001 with a rate of 29.5 for 12th graders. The NHSDA also showed a statistically significant decline in past month cigarette use among 8th and 12th graders from 1999 to 2000, and the rates remained stable in 2001 for those two grades. See Table H.9 for a comparison of the MTF and NHSDA cigarette use estimates.

The MTF data have indicated alcohol use among teenagers to be fairly stable over the past several years. Alcohol consumption in the month prior to the survey was reported by 21.5 percent of 8th graders, 39.0 percent of 10th graders, and 49.8 percent of 12th graders in the 2001 survey. Table H.10 shows how these numbers compare with NHSDA estimates. Although the NHSDA estimates are lower, they show the same stability in teenage alcohol use as the MTF.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The YRBS found significant declines in lifetime and past month cigarette use among students in grades 9 to 12. Lifetime cigarette use declined from 70.4 percent in 1999 to 63.9 percent in 2001 (CDC, 2003c). Past month smoking declined from 34.8 percent in 1999 to 28.5 percent in 2001. The NHSDA also has shown decreases in smoking for youths age 12 to 17. The NHSDA lifetime rate declined from 37.1 percent in 1999 to 33.6 percent in 2001. The past month rate showed a similar trend, falling from 14.9 percent in 1999 to 13.0 percent in 2001.

Alcohol use among 9th through 12th graders in the YRBS has remained fairly stable over the past few surveys. Past month alcohol use was 47.1 percent in the 2001 survey, which was not a significant change from the estimate of 50.0 percent in the 1999 survey. In contrast, the NHSDA showed a significant increase in past month alcohol use for youths age 12 to 17 from 2000 to 2001. The rate was 16.5 percent in 1999 and 17.3 percent in 2001. Episodic heavy drinking (defined as having five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the 30 days prior to

the survey) also held steady with prevalence rates of 31.5 percent in 1999 and 29.9 percent in the 2001 YRBS. Although the corresponding 2001 NHSDA rate for binge alcohol use among 12 to 17 year olds was much lower (10.6 percent), the NHSDA also showed a level trend between 1999 and 2001.

Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS)

Data from the 2001 PATS shows a continuing decline in cigarette use among teenagers. For adolescents in grades 7 through 12, the prevalence of past month cigarette use was 28.0 percent in 2001, down from 34.0 percent in 2000 (PDFA, 2003). The NHSDA showed a steady prevalence level from 2000 to 2001 with rates of 13.4 percent in 2000 and 13.0 percent in 2001 among youths age 12 to 17. Again, the lower prevalence estimates in the NHSDA are likely due to its home-based study design.

The 2001 PATS found that alcohol use declined from 2000 to 2001. In 2001, 53.0 percent of teenagers reported using alcohol in the past year, down from 58.0 percent in 2000. This compares with 33.9 percent of youths age 12 to 17 reporting past year use in the 2001 NHSDA. The 2001 PATS also found that 35.0 percent of teenagers reported past month alcohol use, down from 39.0 percent in 2000. The binge drinking estimate decreased slightly from 31.0 percent in 2000 to 30.0 percent in 2001. In comparison, the 2001 NHSDA rates for past month alcohol use and binge drinking for 12 to 17 year olds were 17.3 and 10.6 percent, respectively. The 2001 NHSDA past month alcohol use rate was significantly higher than the 2000 rate (16.4 percent).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

The median percentage of adults reporting current cigarette use in 2000 for the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was 23.2 percent, a slight increase from 1999 (22.6 percent) (CDC, 2003a). The corresponding NHSDA rate (26.3 percent) was not statistically different from the 1999 rate (27.0 percent). In 1999, the median percentage of adults who reported current alcohol use in BRFSS remained stable at 54.2 percent. The 2000 NHSDA estimate of 50.2 percent also was not a significant change from 1999.

National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)

Results from the 1994-95 National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health, described above) indicate that nearly 3.2 percent of 7th and 8th graders smoked six or more cigarettes a day as did 12.8 percent of 9th through 12th graders (Resnick et al., 1997). In addition, the Add Health study found that 7.3 percent of 7th and 8th graders used alcohol on 2 or more days in the past month as did 23.1 percent of 9th through 12th graders.

National Survey of Parents and Youth (NSPY)

The NSPY also collects information on cigarette and alcohol use. In 2001, this survey estimated that 34.9 percent of youths age 12 to 18 had used cigarettes at some point in their lifetime (see Table H.11). This represented a significant decline from 2000 (38.0 percent). Past month cigarette use showed a small, but not statistically significant, decline from 2000 to 2001 (12.9 to 11.7 percent). The NHSDA rates, however, did not show this pattern. The lifetime rate showed a small decline for 12 to 17 year olds from 2000 to 2001, but the change was not

statistically significant (34.6 to 33.6 percent). The past month smoking rate for 12 to 17 year olds showed no change. The rate was 13.4 percent in 2000 and 13.0 percent in 2001. The two surveys have produced very similar smoking estimates over the past few years.

In 2001, the NSPY estimated that 45.9 percent of youths age 12 to 18 had used alcohol at some point in their lifetime. This does represent a slight increase, but it is not a statistically significant change from 2000 (47.3 percent). The estimate for past month use was 36.5 percent for the same age group. Again, this is not a significant change from 2000 when the rate was 37.7 percent. Although the NHSDA lifetime rate remained stable from 2000 to 2001, the past month alcohol rate showed a significant increase for 12 to 17 year olds. The rate rose from 16.4 percent in 2000 to 17.3 percent in 2001. The NSPY generally produces higher alcohol use rates than the NHSDA, but the trends tend to move in the same direction.

The parent component of the NSPY showed stable rates for lifetime cigarette use. Past month use, however, showed a significant decline from 2000 to 2001. The rate declined from 27.5 percent in 2000 to 25.2 percent in 2001. Both the lifetime smoking rate and the past month smoking rate remained stable in the 2001 NHSDA. The lifetime and past month smoking rates for those age 18 or older were 71.1 and 26.3 percent, respectively. Again, the two surveys produce very similar estimates for this age group.

Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study (CAS)

In 1993, the Harvard School of Public Health conducted a mail survey of students from a nationally representative sample of colleges. The purpose of the study was to gather data on the drinking patterns of college students. The study was repeated in 1997, 1999, and 2001. The survey found that the overall rate of binge drinking did not change substantially from 1993 to 2001 (43.9 to 44.4 percent) (Wechsler et al., 2002). The College Alcohol Study (CAS) defined binge drinking as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and four drinks in a row for women. The study found a sizable increase in both the number of students who binge drank frequently (22.8 percent in 2001 vs. 19.7 percent in 1993) and those who did not drink at all (19.3 percent in 2001 vs. 16.4 percent in 1993). The 2001 NHSDA binge drinking rate among full-time undergraduates age 18 to 22 was 42.5 percent. It is useful to note that the NHSDA defines binge drinking as five or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion in the past month for both men and women. Despite the different definition of binge drinking, the CAS estimate and the NHSDA estimate are very similar.

H.2.3 Substance Abuse and Dependence

National Comorbidity Survey (NCS)

The National Comorbidity Survey (NCS) was sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the W. T. Grant Foundation. It was designed to measure the prevalence of the illnesses in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-III-R) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1987). The NCS was a household survey consisting of more than 8,000 respondents age 15 to 54. The interviews took place between 1990 and 1992. The NCS used a modified version of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (the University of Michigan's UM-CIDI) for its

diagnoses. The results showed that 3.6 percent of the population abused or were dependent on some type of drug in the previous 12 months (Kessler et al., 1994). The corresponding NHSDA rate for this age group in 2001 was 3.3 percent. Alcohol abuse or dependence, however, showed a much higher prevalence in the NCS with 14.1 percent of the population abusing or dependent on the drug in the previous year. Alcohol also had a much higher prevalence in the 2001 NHSDA (7.7 percent), but it was still well below the NCS rate. When comparing these two studies, one should keep in mind that they were conducted in two different time periods and they each use a different set of diagnostic questions. The 2001 NHSDA estimates for abuse and dependence are based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) (APA, 1994).

National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey (NLAES)

The National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey (NLAES) was conducted in 1992 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 42,862 respondents age 18 or older in the contiguous United States. NLAES was designed to study the drinking practices, behaviors, and related problems in the general public. The survey included an extensive set of questions designed to assess the presence of symptoms of alcohol and drug abuse and dependence during the prior 12 months, based on the criteria from the DSM-IV (APA, 1994). This study based its diagnoses on the updated DSM-IV. The survey found that 7.4 percent of adults were abusing or dependent on alcohol (Grant, 1995). In 2001, the NHSDA found that 6.0 percent of adults were abusing or dependent on alcohol. NLAES also found that 1.5 percent of adults were abusing or dependent on some type of illicit drug in the past year. In comparison, the 2001 NHSDA found that 2.2 percent of adults were abusing or dependent on some illicit drug. Although the estimates from these two surveys are relatively close, one should note that they were conducted in different time periods using different methodologies.

H.3. Surveys of Populations Not Covered by the NHSDA

National Survey of Parents and Youth (NSPY)

The NSPY, described above, is distinct in that it measures drug use and attitudes among youths as young as 9. The NSPY results show that youths age 9 to 11 are strongly opposed to marijuana use. Wave 3 of the survey estimates that only 0.3 percent of youths age 9 through 11 had used marijuana in the past year. The corresponding rates for Waves 1 and 2 were 0.8 and 0.0 percent, respectively (ONDCP, 2003).

Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Drug Study (DC*MADS)

The Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Drug Study (DC*MADS) was designed (a) to estimate the prevalence, correlates, and consequences of drug abuse among all types of people residing in one metropolitan area of the country during one period of time with special focus on populations who were underrepresented or unrepresented in household surveys and (b) to develop a methodological model for similar types of research in other metropolitan areas of the country. Sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and conducted from 1989 to 1995 by RTI and Westat, Inc., as the principals, the project included 11 separate but

coordinated studies that focused on different population subgroups (e.g., homeless people, institutionalized individuals, adult and juvenile offenders, new mothers, drug abuse treatment clients) or different aspects of the drug abuse problem (e.g., adverse consequences of drug abuse). DC*MADS provided a replicable methodological approach for developing representative estimates of the prevalence of drug abuse among all population subgroups, regardless of their residential setting, in a metropolitan area. The key population domains in DC*MADS were the homeless, the institutionalized, and the household. A major finding of DC*MADS was that, when data are aggregated for populations from each of the three domains, the overall prevalence estimates for use of drugs differ only marginally from those that would be obtained from the household population alone (i.e., from the NHSDA), largely because the other populations are very small compared with the household population. However, a somewhat different picture emerged when the numbers of drug users were examined. Adding in the nonhousehold populations resulted in an increase of approximately 14,000 illicit drugs users compared with the corresponding estimates for the household population. About 25 percent of past year crack users, 20 percent of past year heroin users, and one third of past year needle users were found in the nonhousehold population (Bray & Marsden, 1999).

Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel

The 1998 DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel (7th in a series of studies conducted since 1980) was sponsored by the Department of Defense (DoD) and conducted by RTI. The sample consisted of 17,264 active-duty Armed Forces personnel worldwide who completed self-administered questionnaires anonymously that assessed substance use and other health behaviors. For the total DoD, during the 30 days prior to the date that a survey was completed, heavy alcohol use declined from 20.8 percent in 1980 to 15.4 percent in 1998; cigarette smoking decreased from 51.0 percent in 1980 to 29.9 percent in 1998; and use of any illicit drugs declined from 27.6 percent in 1980 to 2.7 percent in 1998 (Bray et al., 1999). For the latest survey, military personnel exhibited significantly higher rates of heavy alcohol use than their civilian counterparts (14.2 vs. 9.9 percent) when demographic differences between the military and civilian populations were taken into account (civilian data were drawn from the 1997 NHSDA and adjusted to reflect demographic characteristics of the military). Differences in military and civilian heavy alcohol use rates were largest for men age 18 to 25. Among this age group, the military rate was nearly twice as high as the adjusted civilian rate (26.9 vs. 14.9 percent). In contrast, military personnel showed lower rates of cigarette use (29.1 vs. 32.8 percent) compared with civilians, a finding that seems largely due to an increase in smoking among civilians rather than a significant decrease among military personnel since the prior survey in 1995. Similarly, rates of illicit drug use in the military were significantly lower than those observed for the comparable civilian population when demographic differences between the military and civilian populations were taken into account (2.6 vs. 10.7 percent). Differences in illicit drug use between the military and civilian populations were more pronounced for males than females. For males age 18 to 55, 2.8 percent of those in the military used drugs in the 30 days prior to survey compared with 11.4 percent of the civilian population (adjusted). For females age 18 to 55, 1.9 percent of those in the military used drugs in the 30 days prior to survey compared with 6.2 percent of the civilian population (adjusted). Nearly all military personnel reported having been tested for drugs since joining the military.

Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities

The 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities sampled inmates from a universe of 1,409 State prisons and 127 Federal Prisons for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Systematic random sampling was used to select the inmates for the computer-assisted personal interviews. The final numbers interviewed were 14,285 State prisoners and 4,041 Federal prisoners. Among other items, these surveys collect information on the use of drugs in the month before the offense for convicted inmates. Women in State prisons (62 percent) were more likely than men (56 percent) to have used drugs in the month before the offense (BJS, 1999). Women also were more likely to have committed their offense while under the influence of drugs (40 vs. 32 percent of male prisoners). Among Federal prisoners, men (45 percent) were more likely than women (37 percent) to have used drugs in the past month. Male and female Federal prisoners were equally likely to report the influence of drugs during their offense (23 percent of male and 19 percent of female prisoners). The survey results indicate substantially higher rates of drug use among State and Federal prisoners as compared with the household population.

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Table H.1 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Marijuana* among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 through 2001

Time Period, by Current Grade Level	Survey					
	NHSDA (January to June)			MTF ¹		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Lifetime Use						
8 th grade	10.9	9.2	10.3	22.0	20.3	20.4
10 th grade	27.7	26.9	29.4	40.9	40.3	40.1
12 th grade	41.4	37.1	38.4	49.7	48.8	49.0
Past Year Use						
8 th grade	8.1	6.8	7.7	16.5	15.6	15.4
10 th grade	21.6	20.0 ^a	23.5	32.1	32.2	32.7
12 th grade	29.7	26.8	26.7	37.8	36.5	37.0
Past Month Use						
8 th grade	4.5	3.3	3.7	9.7	9.1	9.2
10 th grade	10.7	10.1 ^a	12.8	19.4	19.7	19.8
12 th grade	16.4	15.4	15.1	23.1	21.6	22.4

^aLow precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

^aDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^bDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

^cDifference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.001 level.

¹MTF = Monitoring the Future.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999-2001.

The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan, 1999-2001.

Table H.2 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Cocaine among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 through 2001

Time Period, by Current Grade Level	Survey					
	NHSDA (January to June)			MTF ¹		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Lifetime Use						
8 th grade	0.8	0.9	0.8	4.7	4.5	4.3
10 th grade	3.2	3.2	3.3	7.7	6.9	5.7
12 th grade	7.5	5.4	5.1	9.8	8.6	8.2
Past Year Use						
8 th grade	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.7	2.6	2.5
10 th grade	1.9	2.8	2.2	4.9	4.4	3.6
12 th grade	4.6	2.5	3.0	6.2	5.0	4.8
Past Month Use						
8 th grade	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
10 th grade	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.3
12 th grade	1.2	0.3	0.9	2.6	2.1	2.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

^aDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^bDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

^cDifference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.001 level.

¹MTF = Monitoring the Future.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999-2001.
The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan, 1999-2001.

Table H.3 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Inhalants* among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 through 2001

Time Period, by Current Grade Level	Survey					
	NHSDA (January to June)			MTF ¹		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Lifetime Use						
8 th grade	10.8	9.7	8.4	19.7	17.9	17.1
10 th grade	10.6	10.2	9.9	17.0	16.6	15.2
12 th grade	12.2 ^a	9.5	8.5	15.4	14.2	13.0
Past Year Use						
8 th grade	4.5	3.8	3.4	10.3	9.4	9.1
10 th grade	4.5	3.5	3.5	7.2	7.3	6.6
12 th grade	4.8	3.7	3.5	5.6	5.9	4.5
Past Month Use						
8 th grade	1.4	0.8	0.9	5.0	4.5	4.0
10 th grade	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.4
12 th grade	1.2	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

^aDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^bDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

^cDifference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.001 level.

¹MTF = Monitoring the Future.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999-2001.

The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan, 1999-2001.

Table H.4 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Hallucinogens* among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 through 2001

Time Period, by Current Grade Level	Survey					
	NHSDA (January to June)			MTF ¹		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Lifetime Use						
8 th grade	2.7	2.3 ^a	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.0
10 th grade	7.8	7.3	8.4	9.7	8.9	7.8
12 th grade	13.6	12.2	12.7	13.7	13.0	12.8
Past Year Use						
8 th grade	1.7 ^a	1.6 ^a	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
10 th grade	5.4	4.9	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.2
12 th grade	8.7	6.8	9.1	9.4	8.1	8.4
Past Month Use						
8 th grade	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
10 th grade	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.1
12 th grade	2.4	1.9 ^a	3.6	3.5	2.6	3.2

Note: Due to a questionnaire change in 2001, comparison of hallucinogen estimates (except lifetime) with prior estimates should be interpreted with caution.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

^aDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^bDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

^cDifference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.001 level.

¹MTF = Monitoring the Future.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999-2001.
The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan, 1999-2001.

Table H.5 NSPY Trends in Marijuana Use Across Measures, by Age Group

Use Measure	Age Group	Percent Reporting Use			
		Year 2000 Average Waves 1 and 2 (%)	Year 2001 Average Waves 3 and 4 (%)	Year 2000 to 2001 % Change	95% CI on 2000-2001 Change
Lifetime	12 to 13	4.9	4.1	-0.8	(-2.4, 0.8)
	14 to 15	15.1	18.9	3.8	(-0.3, 7.8)
	16 to 18	40.3	39.9	-0.4	(-5.4, 4.6)
	12 to 18	21.9	22.6	0.8	(-1.7, 3.2)
Past Year	12 to 13	3.3	2.6	-0.6	(-2.1, 0.8)
	14 to 15	11.3	13.8	2.5	(-1.0, 5.9)
	16 to 18	29.1	26.8	-2.3	(-6.9, 2.3)
	12 to 18	15.8	15.5	-0.3	(-2.5, 1.9)
Past Month	12 to 13	1.4	1.1	-0.3	(-1.2, 0.7)
	14 to 15	3.6	7.2	3.6 ^a	(0.9, 6.3)
	16 to 18	14.6	14.0	-0.6	(-4.3, 3.0)
	12 to 18	7.2	8.0	0.8	(-0.9, 2.5)
Regular	12 to 13	0.5	0.3	-0.3	(-0.7, 0.2)
	14 to 15	2.2	5.4	3.3 ^a	(1.1, 5.4)
	16 to 18	12.4	11.7	-0.7	(-4.1, 2.7)
	12 to 18	5.6	6.3	0.7	(-0.8, 2.1)

^a Between-year change significant at $p < 0.05$.

CI = confidence interval.

NSPY = National Survey of Parents and Youth.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Survey of Parents and Youth, 2000-2001.

Table H.6 NSPY Parent Drug Use, 2000 and 2001

Drug Use	2000		2001		Year 2000 to 2001 Change	
	Percent	95% CI	Percent	95% CI	Percent	95% CI
Cigarettes						
Lifetime	69.8	(67.9, 71.6)	69.8	(67.5, 72.0)	0.0	(-2.5, -2.4)
Past month	27.5	(25.7, 29.4)	25.2	(23.0, 27.5)	-2.3	(-4.5, -0.1) ^a
Alcohol						
Lifetime	88.1	(86.5, 89.6)	88.1	(86.1, 89.8)	-0.1	(-2.4, 2.3)
Past month	57.1	(54.8, 59.3)	55.9	(53.0, 58.9)	-1.1	(-4.2, 1.9)
Marijuana						
Lifetime	52.8	(50.6, 55.0)	53.7	(51.0, 56.4)	0.9	(-1.9, 3.7)
Past month	2.7	(2.0, 3.6)	3.4	(2.4, 4.6)	0.7	(-0.6, 1.9)

^a Between-year change significant at $p < 0.05$.

CI = confidence interval.

NSPY = National Survey of Parents and Youth.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Survey of Parents and Youth, 2000-2001.

Table H.7 Past Month Cigarette Use among Adults Aged 18 Years or Older, by Gender and Age Group: United States, 1999-2001, NHIS and NHSDA

Gender and Age Group (Years)	Study	1999 Percent (SE)	2000 Percent (SE)	2001 Percent (SE)
Total	NHIS	23.7 (0.32)	23.4 (0.32)	22.9 (0.30)
	NHSDA	25.4 (0.39)	24.7 (0.34)	24.7 (0.35)
18 to 25	NHIS	28.6 (0.96)	27.2 (0.95)	27.8 (0.96)
	NHSDA	33.4 (0.47)	32.4 (0.46)	33.3 (0.46)
26+	NHIS	22.8 (0.32)	22.7 (0.33)	22.1 (0.29)
	NHSDA	24.1 (0.43)	23.4 (0.39)	23.2 (0.40)
18 to 20	NHIS	25.9 (1.60)	24.7 (1.45)	26.0 (1.47)
	NHSDA	33.0 (0.67)	31.9 (0.69)	32.0 (0.73)
21 to 25	NHIS	30.2 (1.18)	28.8 (1.12)	28.9 (1.13)
	NHSDA	33.7 (0.63)	32.8 (0.56)	34.2 (0.55)
26 to 34	NHIS	26.2 (0.70)	25.7 (0.70)	24.7 (0.63)
	NHSDA	29.5 (0.69)	27.3 (0.55)	28.2 (0.73)
35 to 49	NHIS	27.7 (0.57)	27.6 (0.57)	26.1 (0.51)
	NHSDA	29.3 (0.73)	27.4 (0.67)	28.8 (0.59)
50+	NHIS	16.9 (0.40)	17.1 (0.39)	17.4 (0.40)
	NHSDA	17.1 (0.69)	18.3 (0.65)	16.3 (0.62)
Male	NHIS	25.9 (0.49)	25.8 (0.47)	25.3 (0.44)
	NHSDA	28.1 (0.58)	27.1 (0.52)	27.1 (0.50)
18 to 25	NHIS	30.3 (1.41)	28.9 (1.29)	31.3 (1.35)
	NHSDA	36.5 (0.65)	35.7 (0.65)	36.6 (0.67)
26+	NHIS	25.1 (0.51)	25.2 (0.48)	24.2 (0.44)
	NHSDA	26.7 (0.67)	25.6 (0.60)	25.4 (0.58)
Female	NHIS	21.6 (0.38)	21.2 (0.39)	20.8 (0.39)
	NHSDA	23.0 (0.50)	22.5 (0.47)	22.5 (0.46)
18 to 25	NHIS	26.9 (1.23)	25.5 (1.19)	24.3 (1.24)
	NHSDA	30.4 (0.59)	29.2 (0.57)	30.1 (0.62)
26+	NHIS	20.7 (0.39)	20.5 (0.40)	20.2 (0.39)
	NHSDA	21.8 (0.56)	21.5 (0.53)	21.3 (0.52)

Note: For the NHIS, *past month cigarette use* is defined as currently smoking daily or smoking 1+ day in the past month or quitting smoking fewer than 30 days ago (for those who smoked 100+ cigarettes in lifetime). The analysis excluded those with unknown cigarette use status (about 1 percent each year). For the NHSDA, *past month cigarette use* is defined as having smoked in the past month and having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in the lifetime.

NHIS = National Health Interview Survey.
SE = standard error.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 1999-2001.
SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999-2001.

Table H.8 Past Year *Alcohol* Use among Adults Aged 18 Years or Older, by Gender and Age Group: United States, 1999-2001, NHIS and NHSDA

Gender and Age Group (Years)	Study	1999 Percent (SE)	2000 Percent (SE)	2001 Percent (SE)
Total	NHIS	62.6 (0.42)	61.5 (0.43)	62.7 (0.37)
	NHSDA	65.6 (0.47)	65.3 (0.43)	67.1 (0.37)
18 to 25	NHIS	63.6 (1.1)	60.7 (1.09)	64.7 (1.07)
	NHSDA	74.8 (0.48)	74.5 (0.46)	75.4 (0.41)
26+	NHIS	62.4 (0.42)	61.6 (0.43)	62.3 (0.38)
	NHSDA	64.0 (0.53)	63.7 (0.49)	65.7 (0.43)
18 to 20	NHIS	51.4 (1.85)	47.4 (1.75)	54.6 (1.82)
	NHSDA	69.2 (0.75)	69.2 (0.68)	69.8 (0.67)
21 to 25	NHIS	71.2 (1.21)	69.2 (1.27)	71.0 (1.16)
	NHSDA	78.9 (0.55)	78.2 (0.55)	79.3 (0.48)
26 to 34	NHIS	71.7 (0.78)	70.4 (0.75)	71.5 (0.67)
	NHSDA	74.7 (0.63)	75.1 (0.57)	76.5 (0.69)
35 to 49	NHIS	70.0 (0.62)	68.2 (0.62)	69.1 (0.55)
	NHSDA	70.7 (0.81)	69.6 (0.71)	71.8 (0.55)
50+	NHIS	51.1 (0.56)	51.7 (0.59)	52.4 (0.56)
	NHSDA	53.3 (0.97)	53.6 (0.88)	55.9 (0.81)
Male	NHIS	69.8 (0.52)	68.0 (0.51)	69.3 (0.47)
	NHSDA	70.5 (0.63)	71.6 (0.58)	72.0 (0.52)
18 to 25	NHIS	68.8 (1.46)	66.0 (1.45)	70.6 (1.47)
	NHSDA	78.4 (0.59)	77.2 (0.60)	78.3 (0.54)
26+	NHIS	70.0 (0.52)	68.4 (0.51)	69.1 (0.51)
	NHSDA	69.1 (0.73)	70.6 (0.68)	70.9 (0.60)
Female	NHIS	56.0 (0.54)	55.5 (0.56)	56.6 (0.48)
	NHSDA	61.1 (0.66)	59.4 (0.58)	62.7 (0.53)
18 to 25	NHIS	58.5 (1.49)	55.4 (1.37)	58.7 (1.45)
	NHSDA	71.3 (0.67)	71.8 (0.59)	72.6 (0.57)
26+	NHIS	55.6 (0.56)	55.5 (0.58)	56.2 (0.48)
	NHSDA	59.5 (0.75)	57.4 (0.66)	61.0 (0.61)

Note: For the NHIS, *past year alcohol use* is defined as having 12+ drinks in the lifetime AND having 1+ drink in the past year. The analysis excluded those with unknown alcohol use status (about 2 percent each year). For the NHSDA, *past year alcohol use* is defined as having had at least one drink in the past year.

NHIS = National Health Interview Survey.

SE = standard error.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 1999-2001.
SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999-2001.

Table H.9 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Cigarettes* Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 through 2001

Time Period, by Current Grade Level	Survey					
	NHSDA (January to June)			MTF ¹		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Lifetime Use						
8 th grade	31.0 ^c	25.0	24.5	44.1	40.5	36.6
10 th grade	49.9 ^a	46.7	45.3	57.6	55.1	52.8
12 th grade	61.8 ^a	53.7	55.2	64.6	62.5	61.0
Past Year Use						
8 th grade	19.0 ^c	13.9	12.9	--	--	--
10 th grade	31.2	28.4	27.8	--	--	--
12 th grade	46.3 ^c	34.8	35.9	--	--	--
Past Month Use						
8 th grade	9.4 ^a	6.9	6.9	17.5	14.6	12.2
10 th grade	20.0	18.4	18.3	25.7	23.9	21.3
12 th grade	34.0 ^b	26.8	27.2	34.6	31.4	29.5

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

^aDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^bDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

^cDifference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.001 level.

¹MTF = Monitoring the Future.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999-2001.

The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan, 1999-2001.

Table H.10 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of *Alcohol* Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders in the NHSDA and MTF: 1999 through 2001

Time Period, by Current Grade Level	Survey					
	NHSDA (January to June)			MTF ¹		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Lifetime Use						
8 th grade	34.6	31.8	32.3	52.1	51.7	50.5
10 th grade	58.8	56.9	58.1	70.6	71.4	70.1
12 th grade	72.3	71.4	74.3	80.0	80.3	79.7
Past Year Use						
8 th grade	25.9	23.5	24.3	43.5	43.1	41.9
10 th grade	49.2	46.3	49.0	63.7	65.3	63.5
12 th grade	62.8	62.5	63.7	73.8	73.2	73.3
Past Month Use						
8 th grade	9.1	9.1	10.0	24.0	22.4	21.5
10 th grade	23.4	23.1	24.3	40.0	41.0	39.0
12 th grade	38.6	37.1	39.9	51.0	50.0	49.8

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

– Not available.

^aDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^bDifference between estimate and 2001 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

^cDifference between estimate and 2000 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.001 level.

¹MTF = Monitoring the Future.

Sources: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999-2001.

The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan, 1999-2001.

Table H.11 NSPY Youth Alcohol and Cigarette Use, 2000 and 2001

Substance Use, by Age	2000		2001		Year 2000 to 2001 Change	
	Percent	95% CI	Percent	95% CI	Percent	95% CI
Aged 12 or 13						
Lifetime alcohol use	19.4	(17.4, 21.5)	19.4	(17.2, 21.8)	0.0	(3.0, -3.0)
Past month alcohol use	22.4	(17.9, 27.6)	20.4	(15.7, 26.1)	-2.0	(-9.3, 5.4)
Lifetime cigarette use	15.5	(13.7, 17.4)	13.8	(11.9, 16.0)	-1.7	(-4.4, 1.0)
Past month cigarette use	2.4	(1.8, 3.4)	2.0	(1.3, 3.0)	-0.5	(-1.5, 0.5)
Aged 14 or 15						
Lifetime alcohol use	45.3	(41.6, 48.9)	44.1	(40.9, 47.5)	-1.1	(-5.7, 3.4)
Past month alcohol use	28.4	(22.4, 35.3)	28.3	(23.4, 33.7)	-0.1	(-8.8, 8.6)
Lifetime cigarette use	35.2	(31.5, 39.0)	33.9	(30.7, 37.2)	-1.3	(-6.0, 3.4)
Past month cigarette use	8.2	(6.3, 10.5)	8.4	(6.4, 11.0)	0.3	(-2.8, 3.4)
Aged 16 to 18						
Lifetime alcohol use	69.7	(66.1, 73.2)	67.2	(63.2, 71.0)	-2.5	(-7.6, 2.5)
Past month alcohol use	45.9	(41.1, 50.7)	44.3	(39.5, 49.3)	-1.5	(-8.1, 5.0)
Lifetime cigarette use	57.2	(53.6, 60.7)	51.5	(47.6, 55.5)	-5.6	(-10.7, -0.6) ^a
Past month cigarette use	24.6	(21.7, 27.9)	21.7	(18.6, 25.1)	-3.0	(-7.0, 1.1)
Aged 12 to 18						
Lifetime alcohol use	47.3	(45.0, 49.6)	45.9	(43.8, 48.1)	-1.3	(-4.1, 1.4)
Past month alcohol use	37.7	(34.3, 41.3)	36.5	(33.1, 40.0)	-1.2	(-5.7, 3.2)
Lifetime cigarette use	38.0	(36.0, 40.0)	34.9	(32.7, 37.2)	-3.1	(-5.7, -0.5) ^a
Past month cigarette use	12.9	(11.6, 14.3)	11.7	(10.2, 13.4)	-1.2	(-3.1, 0.7)

^a Between-year change significant at $p < 0.05$.

CI = confidence interval.

NSPY = National Survey of Parents and Youth.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Survey of Parents and Youth, 2000-2001.